

AUSTIN

AND

COMMODORE PERRY

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AUSTIN

AND

COMMODORE PERRY



A Garland Adair

by

A. Garland Adair

and

E. H. Perry, Sr., Collaborator

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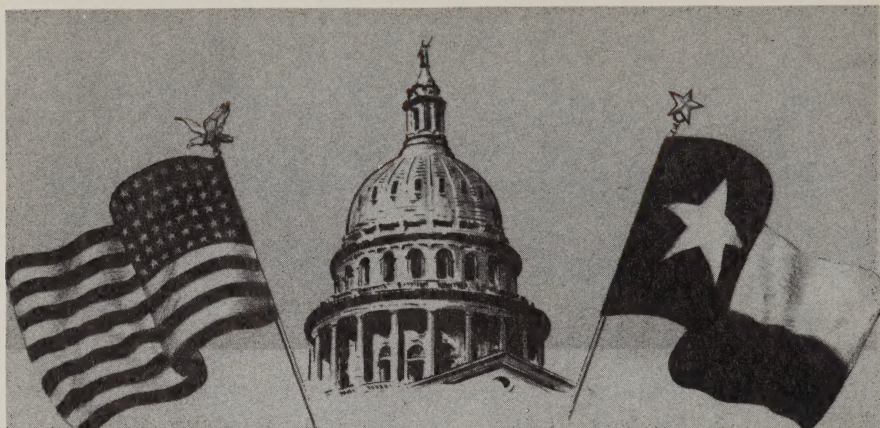
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☆ ☆

TO THE MEMORY OF
LUTIE PRYOR PERRY
WIFE OF E. H. PERRY, SR.

☆ ☆

At the foot of the rainbow of promise in lurid letters of fire the word "Remember" is spelled out to all citizens who dwell Under Texas Skies. Deprive man of memory and he will soon become just another animal-like creature. Call memory back to him and he will look with pride down the long vista, where come marching the hosts of those Heroes and Heroines whose sacrifices in bearing the cross have made the world a worthwhile place in which to live.



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PROLOGUE

IF THERE had been a Commodore Perry Hotel in the environs of what is now the Capital of the State of Texas in the year of our Lord One Thousand and Five Hundred and Thirty Five surely the guest register would have contained the names of four European cross country tourists. There is one hitch to that, though. One of them was a Moor. He had a black skin, and might have registered, instead, in a Tonkawa or some other Indian teepee. For the redskins then had a village near what today is widely known as Barton Springs—the Beautiful. The four men were tramps. They traveled on foot. In deference to their leader, naturally, he would have been the first to register. He was Cabeza de Vaca. In good old Texas English that meant “Mr. Head of the Cow.” His fellow travelers were: Alonzo Castillo, Andres Dorantes, and Esteban, the black Moor. Had not they lost everything they had when ship wrecked on what is now believed to have been Galveston Island, they would have brought the Spanish flag with them while stopping here with friendly red men on their search for the Pacific Coast. The late and beloved Dr. Charles Hackett, while speaking to the pupils of the University Junior High School in 1936, stated that de Vaca discovered Barton Springs in 1535. That was seventy-two years before the founding of Jamestown in old Virginia and eighty-five years prior to the landing of the “Plymouth Fathers” on the bleak New England Coast.

From the hour in 1535 that de Vaca might have registered in the Commodore Perry to the present date, the ornate hall of this elaborate hotel — had it then existed — would have been graced by the imposing array of ladies and gentlemen inbred with the spirit of greatness — heroic soldiers, patriots, scholars, statesmen and the clergy who have builded here a commonwealth unsurpassed in all history.

ROMULUS — Mythical founder and first king of Rome. Romulus and Remus, twin sons of Sylvia by

the god Mars, were said to have been suckled by a she-wolf and reared by a shepherd. Guided by augers, Romulus selected the Palatine Hill for the sight of a new city, plowed a furrow for its boundary, and slew his brother Remus when the latter leaped over the furrow in scorn. He was worshiped as a god by the Romans until the introduction of Christianity.

—The Modern Encyclopedia.

According to this tradition, Rome, set on seven hills, was born in a feud. Austin, set on seven hills, was also born in a feud. But the feud resulting in the founding of Austin was real and was not fatal to the two principals. The principals here were Lamar and Houston. Both were San Jacinto heroes. Both were Presidents of the Republic of Texas. They opposed each other without malice or hate. They differed in their views concerning where the capital should be located and had other political differences. Sam Houston wanted the capital to remain at Houston. Lamar wanted the capital at Austin. Lamar won.



Artist's conception of the landing of Cabeza de Vaca on Malhado Island.

Acknowledgment

Within the restricted limits of these pages we have endeavored to follow the plodding footprints of our forefathers as they pioneered under Texas skies. Conscious of the rectitude of their intentions in 1836, they "submitted the issue to the Supreme Arbiter," and conceived and brought forth a new nation, the Lone Star Republic, which a decade later, in 1846, became the Lone Star State in the united sisterhood of America.

This is the first book of the proportions of these limited pages ever written to record for all Texas time the story of Austin, capital city of the largest and 110 year old state in the American union.

Also the author has sought to record the progress of Austin during the course of the last fifty years as recorded in the activities and influence of his collaborator, Commodore E. H. Perry, Sr., and many others who have had a leading part in the development of the glamorous city with which he fell in love at first sight.

No book by man is perfect. This one is no exception. Errors are made herein, but it is published as nearly accurate as it could be written with the hope that it may be useful to readers and researchers who wish to know more of the history of Austin and its role as the capital of Texas.

No effort has herein been made to trace social and political upheavals and reforms which have become a part of our Austin and Texas heritage.

We simply subscribe to the philosophy of our own Governor O. M. Roberts that our state constitution is not revered by blind leadership.

To those who would criticize the fact that this work has not portrayed profusely the bad times, bad men and the tragic days in a new country when Austin and Texas were under the sway of the Bowie knife, the sword, six-shooter, the long rifle, the Buffalo gun, bow and arrow, tomahawk, carpet bag rule, fence cutters, gamblers, robbers, murderers and desperadoes, we were reminded that "the bad that men do live after them, while the good is oft' interred with their bones"; we, therefore, agreed that we would resurrect the good along with some of the highlights and important events in this Story of Austin and Commodore Perry.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barrow of Austin we are deeply grateful. It was as their guests in their beautiful Rose Mary Courts at Brownsville that the final chapters of this text were prepared.

To Mrs. Ruby Lee Quicksall, executive secretary to Commodore Perry, Mrs. Vinita Tatum, Mrs. Dewitt Nelson, Dr. Samuel P. Todaro, C. E. (Danny) Hull, Carl Edward Bock and to others, many of whom have their names in the lead articles they write for the book, we say, "thank you."

Also to Jack Wilson, Graphic Studios, and Forrest K. Foster and Bill Shelton, The Steck Co.; and Sikes Frank Wood, Nelson Typesetting Co.

Illustrations of very old scenes of Austin have been made available through the use of negatives supplied by Hal Corbitt and developed by

Joe Coltharp and his efficient staff of the Visual Instruction Bureau of the University of Texas.

To many of the thirty-four newspapers that have, from time to time, been published in Austin and others published elsewhere the author and his collaborator are greatly indebted for most of the information contained in this work. The book itself is a printed monument to their great service in recording the Austin facts of bygone decades.

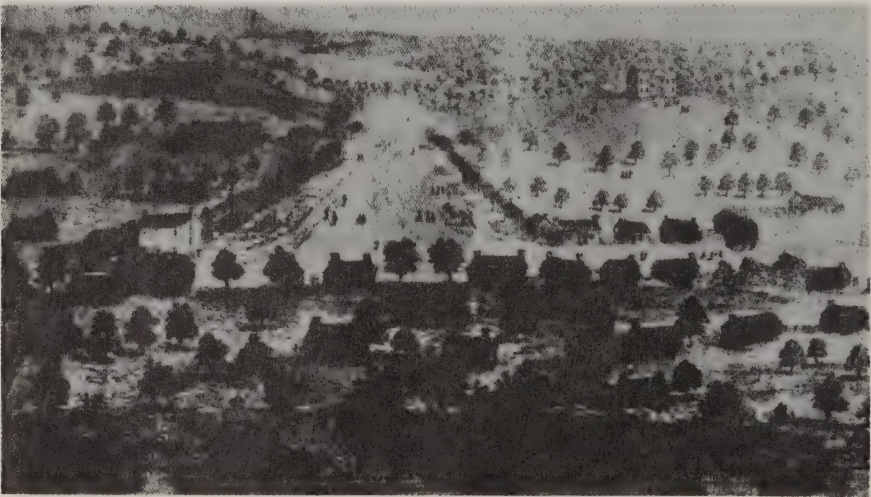
Newspapers and records in the archives and libraries of the city, state and university have been made available for study, along with free access to the files of the Land Office, museums, and all state departments, for which we acknowledge our sincere gratitude.

The author is also deeply grateful to his wife, Gladys, for her assistance in the mechanics of preparing copy to meet the deadline, and for her understanding while never complaining about long hours and books and paper scattered throughout the house.

Finally, my word is one of appreciation and admiration to my collaborator, Commodore Perry, not only for the time taken from his busy days to assist in this production, but especially for his beautiful thought that the book be dedicated to his beloved wife, Lutie Pryor Perry.

"Take thou the writing; thine it is; for who burnished the sword, blew on the drowsy coal, held still the target higher; chary of praise and prodigal of counsel — who but thou?"

— A. GARLAND ADAIR.



Austin 1840. Old Bullock Hotel.



"There is still time to escape! Let those who choose to stay and die with me step across this line!" — Col. William B. Travis, At The Alamo, March 3, 1836.

This is a reproduction of a picture appearing in a national magazine of early times in Texas. It is property of the Texas Memorial Museum. The scene will appear on 2,000 Texas Liberty medals to be issued in 1956 to Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Charles Edward Travis, son of Colonel Travis, was a member of the Legislature from Washington County in the early 1850's. He resided for a time in Austin. He was also a member of the Texas Rangers.

Most Heroic Appeal In Mankind's Struggle for Liberty

THE ALAMO — SAN ANTONIO

1718

"I shall never surrender or retreat." — Travis.

Commandery of the Alamo,
Bexar, February 24, 1836.

To the People of Texas and All Americans of the World:

Fellow-Citizens and Compatriots:

I am besieged by a thousand or more Mexicans and Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise the garrisons are apt to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat.

Thence, I call on you in the name of liberty and patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his honor and that of his country.

Victory or Death,

WILLIAM BARRETT TRAVIS,
Colonel Commanding.

The siege lasted thirteen days. Bowie became seriously ill and Travis assumed command. The brave band of some 185 heroes fought valiantly against some 5,000 of the enemy, but were at last overcome and killed to a man. Later their bodies were gathered in a heap and burned.

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EARLY PHOTOGRAPH

Old Land Office on the southeast corner of the capitol grounds which houses the great museums of the Daughters of the Confederacy, first floor, and Daughters of the Republic, second floor. The centennial of its construction will be observed in 1956.

STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN

"The Father of Texas"

(From pages 708-801—*"The Life and Writings of Dr. Rufus C. Burleson,"*
President of Baylor University)*

THE GOODNESS and wisdom of God are eminently displayed in the grand pathfinders and foundation builders He gave Texas. Eminent among these will ever stand Stephen Fuller Austin. His father, Moses Austin, in dying from long journeys and exposure and desertion of his traveling companions, had a glorious assurance that his son Stephen would carry out fully his cherished plans of colonizing Texas. Stephen F. Austin was born in Austinville, Va., November 3, 1793, the same year Sam Houston was born in the same grand state.

His father moved to Missouri when Stephen was six years old. He spent four years in New London Academy, Missouri, and graduated in Transylvania University, Kentucky, then one of the most eminent in the United States.

When Missouri was organized into a territory in 1818, Stephen F. Austin was elected Territorial Legislator, and rendered good service in laying the foundation of Missouri. The next year he removed to the Territory of Arkansas, and was immediately appointed Circuit Judge. Which office he filled with great distinction until the death of his noble father, when he was called to take his place in laying the foundation of the grandest State in the Union.

He assumed the grand work in 1821, when twenty-eight years of age. After surveying the vast territory of Texas, he wisely selected the rich bottom lands of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, extending from Trinity to Colorado River and from what is now known as Bastrop and Burleson Counties to the Gulf of Mexico. Austin, father and son, agreed to bring to

*(Dr. Burleson baptized Sam Houston when he joined the Baptist Church at old Independence.)

Texas 300 families, all to be farmers and stock raisers of high moral character. Each married man was to receive as a bonus a league of 4,428 acres of pasturage, and a labor, or 177 acres, for cultivation. The whole expense of surveying and perfecting titles was \$16.60 in silver. At Natchitoches, Louisiana, Mr. Austin was joined by ten companions, one of whom was the celebrated Ran Foster, the pioneer of Fort Bend County. This company of colonizers crossed the Brazos River where Washington on the Brazos now stands, and camped the first night on the fertile little stream which they called New Year's Creek, as it was the first day of January, 1822. This stream is midway between Independence and Brenham. Austin was pre-eminently fitted for his great and delicate work. He was immaculately honest and just to a land as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. He succeeded so well in locating 300 families that he took a contract for bringing 500 more. And later 200 more, and finally 200 more. The brilliant success of Stephen F. Austin induced twelve other men to get grants to bring colonists to Texas, but seven out of twelve proved failures. But in a few years Texas increased so wonderfully and the Texans were so skillful with guns that the Mexicans became alarmed and jealous, and violated every pledge made to the colonists. Bustamente, the President of Mexico, abolished the Constitution of 1824. His successor, Santa Anna, abolished all courts and put Texas under military rule, and sent five military units to disarm the Texans, so the Indians could come and murder them. Stephen F. Austin advised the Texans to do nothing rash, but to send messengers to plead with Mexico to redeem her solemn pledge to Texas, and that Texas would be true to Mexico. Three commissioners were appointed to bear this earnest plea to Mexico, but Austin alone went on that long and perilous journey. He was rudely thrust into prison and kept there two years. When he returned home, he assured the Texans that war or extermination was their only alternative. He at once became a leader of the revolution, and exerted his vast influence to save Texas and make her a grand State. The question is often discussed in debating societies, "Which was a greater man, Austin or Houston, and which should Texas revere more?" Before discussing this question we advise them to settle another question, "Which should

sons and daughters revere more, father or mother?" Every true heart instinctively responds, love and honor both alike. Both were God-sent men and essential to the greatness of Texas. The illustrious patriot, Austin, while profoundly engaged in his office as Secretary of State, especially in preparing instructions for Ministers to be sent to England, United States, and France, was compelled to toil a greater part of three days and three nights in December in a room without fire, from which he contracted a severe attack of pneumonia, of which he died at Columbia, December 27, 1836. His remains were accompanied by President Houston and Cabinet and both houses of Congress to the family burial ground at Peach Point, Brazoria County, where his remains were first placed to sleep in glory. He was never married, but made his home chiefly with his sister, Emily Austin Perry, the mother of the illustrious Guy M. Bryan, who inherits many of the excellencies of his illustrious uncle.



The arrest of Austin in Mexico, while returning home.

"THE GREAT EMPRESARIO"

A LUNCHEON address delivered at the Annual "Austin-Day" Meeting of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, Nov. 3, 1944. By Ben B. Hunt, "pinch-hitting" for Harry Pennington, President of the Sons of the Republic of Texas.

Madam President, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and Guests:

Any Texan should be proud of the honor of addressing your distinguished and scholarly society. He should be proud, also, of the opportunity to "pinch-hit" for the Honorable Harry Pennington, the distinguished and scholarly president of the Sons of the Republic of Texas. It is with trepidation, however, that one accepts the responsibility which such an honor imposes. . . . The lofty and unselfish accomplishments embraced in your activities (and the success which you have attained toward your objectives) cause a mere man to recognize his own vast unimportance as he stand in your illustrious presence.

This session of your society is dedicated, I understand, to the memory of the Father of Texas. Stephen F. Austin earned well such an exalted title of affection and respect. He was as much the Father of Texas as George Washington was the Father of the United States of America.

I shall not attempt a detailed review of Austin's life. You—all of these noted Texas women assembled here—have a much more comprehensive knowledge of his career than I. Nevertheless I should like to say a word or two in memory of his great service to Texas. The line of thought was suggested by a recent conversation with your friend, Garland Adair, who has made an exhaustive study of Austin's career. He called my attention to a few of the comparisons and contrasts between the life of Austin and Washington. They are facts with which you are familiar; but let us think about them here so that they will remain fresh in our memories when this commemorative meeting stands adjourned. By considering them we may maintain a more graphic conception of Austin's entire career.

Austin was born November 3, 1793; 151 years ago today.

Like Washington, he was born in *the old Dominion*. He fathered the birth of a nation. Bearing his illustrious name is the capital city of the commonwealth founded through the genius of his leadership. Like Washington, he left no direct descendants, but an entire nation was proud to remember him as the father of his country. His earthly remains—guarded by the affections of a grateful people—now rest in the capitol city which bears his name; Washington's earthly remains—also protected by a nation's gratitude—rest at Mt. Vernon, only about fifteen miles from the capitol city which bears the name of Washington. The last resting place of each of these great men has become a shrine of state for those who revere his memory.

Austin, like Washington, was an able and effective civil leader of men, and a champion of the cause of *Justice, Liberty, and Freedom*. Washington was a man of war, a military genius, a great general as well as a great statesman. Austin as Dr. Eugene Barker has so aptly stated, was a man of peace. He was not schooled in military science. He had no desire for military leadership—no inclination toward military combat; and yet, for him, life itself was a constant battle in which time and again he risked his own life and his own liberty—and underwent physical hardships which few could have endured so unselfishly—in behalf of the people of Texas. It was only through the injustice of his long imprisonment in Mexico where he had gone on a mission of peace and friendship, that finally he was convinced that only by actual war could the Texans regain their rights; *then* he issued his clarion call to Texans to fight for their rights as free men! It was this call which inspired their triumphant struggle for independence.

Unlike Washington, Austin never married. That, perhaps, was his great mistake. Or perhaps, he had no choice in the matter; perhaps the turbulent vicissitudes of his life deprived him of an opportunity to become a married man—or perhaps he was so engrossed in establishing a safe home for his beloved state that he never thought to establish one for himself individually. It is true, he had the loving care of a devoted sister; but had he also had the care and the comforts of his own home, with the love, companionship, and ministering hands which none but a devoted wife could have supplied, who knows but that he might

have lived (as Washington did) to the age of almost, three score and ten years instead of dying at the early age of forty-three? He might thus have lived to see the fruition of all his hopes and dreams for Texas—that Texas should one day become a part of the land of his birth, toward which his heartstrings were constantly pulled. Thus he might have been permitted not only to stand on the mountain peaks of hope and look across to the glory of his country in the distance but also to actually enter—with his former comrades—into the promised land of statehood.

Washington lived to see his own name glorified. He became his country's first president. He enjoyed all that wealth, position, power and glory could provide. Austin was denied a similar privilege although he not only led in establishing the foundation of a new nation but his ultimate contribution to the American Union was as vast in area, as rich in resources, and as thrilling in historic sacrifice, valor, courage, tradition, and patriotic accomplishment, as that of Washington.

Austin at times was penniless, impoverished, imprisoned, because of his faithful service to his people—and then he was rejected politically by those for whom he had toiled, sacrificed and suffered as but few pioneers had done. At last, broken in health, disappointed in political aspirations, but still urged onward by an irrepressible spirit of service to mankind—especially to Texas—he accepted an appointment as Secretary of State under President Houston who had defeated him for the presidency. With the same high purpose which had actuated him throughout his career, diligently he was striving to organize the Department of State—working early and late in a side room of a small, unheated shanty—when he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia from which he died.

Thus ended the remarkable career of the pioneer Texan whose birth you commemorate in your meeting here today. From depths of the heart, here at home and in distant lands, Texans everywhere will join you in tribute to his memory. Wherever his name and his work are known, all true lovers of liberty—all admirers of courage and vision, of valor and fidelity—will place the name of Stephen F. Austin high on the list of benefactors of mankind.

These observations about the life of Austin would be incom-

plete for this occasion if we should neglect to commend you for the notable work you have done in accumulating and preserving historical material of inestimable value bearing upon the history of Texas. Each of you is a direct descendant of some heroic Texan who during or prior to the days of the republic shared in molding the destiny of this part of America; but your affection for the past, and your work in preserving and diffusing material of historical value are not confined to the narrow channels of a lineal descendant but to the broader and deeper concept of daughters of the entire republic of Texas; your hearts embrace the wider scope and your work bears the earmarks of deep and abiding patriotic citizenship in a commonwealth worthy of the noblest service man can perform.

Over a long period of years you have rendered a noble and efficient service to your state and to your nation. In this work you have exemplified the highest quality of scholarship. Your thorough knowledge—your scholarly and spiritual understanding—of the history and of the traditions of Texas has earned for you a position of high authority among the historians of this state. With fidelity and with effectiveness you have impressed upon the present generation, as you have preserved and diffused for the information and blessing of future generations, much of the remarkable history of Texas. You have clothed with vivid reality the deeds of valor, the courage, the struggles, the heart-aches, the disappointments, the vision, the hopes, the traditions, and the aspirations of the pioneers of Texas. In performing these services you have done your full share toward inspiring a faithfulness and a devotion to our state and nation unsurpassed anywhere on this earth. You, therefore, should not regard as mere flattery this impulsive tribute to your genius, nor as overdrawn or in poor taste the use of superlatives in an attempt by a mere man to describe or to estimate the value of your services.

A true record of the heroic past is essential to the welfare of every succeeding generation. We begin to realize the importance of this record only when we consider the effect which the lives of great men and great women have had upon the destiny of the world; the contributions which our forefathers have made in the development of good citizenship, and how they sparked the fires of freedom and handed down a fervent patriotism which warms

the hearts and lights the way for our own generation. Without considering these things we cannot comprehend to any reliable extent the debt which each generation owes to its predecessors, nor can we begin to appreciate properly the importance of the work which is being done by organizations such as the *Daughters of the Republic of Texas*. Not until then may we begin to see how essential is a woman's touch, a woman's viewpoint, and a woman's skill in the development of a true picture of the past.

The logical conclusion of these thoughts is the spontaneous exclamation: How fortunate for mankind that God has placed in the bosom of the most fascinating being of His creation the tender heart of a woman! How fortunate that He has filled her mind with a woman's understanding; imbued her soul with a woman's *love*; instilled therein the glowing light of a woman's faith; touched her sensitive fingers with intuitive talent to discriminate between the dross of life and the pure gold—and capped it all by clothing her radiant personality with habiliments of a ministering angel! These are qualities which have inspired you in the organization of the society, and in the pursuit of its objectives. They are the qualities which have moved the *Daughters of the Republic of Texas* to lay their gentle hands upon the scarred hearts and upon the dust laden memories of pioneer Texas men and women, to bring them forth—out of the past—with records of heroic deeds, to awaken the spirit of reverence and to arouse the fires of patriotism—and all the aspirations of worthy citizenship—in the hearts of the youth of today.

The Sons of the Republic of Texas are proud of their distinguished sisters. We are thrilled to sit by your side as you turn back the pages to time and review historic records of the past. We are inspired by the fidelity with which you are protecting and preserving those records for the welfare of generations yet to come; and we are happy indeed that with you, and with all Texans, we may claim joint ownership of the lofty traditions which our forefathers bequeathed to their posterity.



AUSTIN HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

In September, 1838, Mirabeau B. Lamar and David G. Burnet were elected President and Vice President of the Republic of Texas.

In 1839 and 1840 France, Holland and Belgium and England officially recognized the independence of Texas and greeted her as a separate government.

MIRABEAU BONAPARTE LAMAR

1798 - 1859

When Cardinal Richlieu tyrannized the Huguenots, Thomas and Peter Lemor in 1663 fled to the New World, where soft winds of the Pextuent and Potomac soothed the fire of their French blood.

Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar, scion of the House of Lemor, landed at Velasco, Texas, 1836, and hastened afoot to San Jacinto.

One hand held a quill, the other a sword.

Enlisting as a private April 20, he rescued W. P. Land from enemy sabres by trampling down one Mexican, disarming another, and killing a third.

Houston promptly made him a colonel and the next day, at the head of his sixty-one horsemen, Lamar fought gallantly the sixteenth decisive battle of the world.

Ten days later he was Secretary of War; six months later, commander of the army.

Lamar was from the land of corn silks and mocking birds—Georgia. He had been secretary to a governor, failed in business, written brilliantly, kept a farm, and lost his young wife.

He came to Texas to write a history.

Lamar was handsome. He stood five feet, ten inches, and had blue eyes and black hair.

He was self-taught, scholarly, eloquent, and possessed of cultivated manners. He loved books, the saddle, and the chase.

Elected the Republic's first Vice-President, he became its next chief executive.

Peter Grayson and James Collinsworth, his opponents for the presidency, committed suicide, one by gun, the other by drowning.

Lamar urged the execution of Santa Anna as a monster. He punished the Indians, broke with Houston, and was plagued by a pig that, rooting up the French minister's garden, frustrated a loan to the Texas Republic.

Lamar, hunting in 1837, rode to an imminence on the Colo-

rado, near Jacob Harrell's cabin, and exclaimed, "Here should reside the seat of empire."

On that exact spot rests the State Capitol of Texas.

Lamar fitted out the fateful Santa Fe Expedition, floundered on the financial seas, and left office both distinguished and disillusioned.

The sensitive and brilliant Mirabeau B. Lamar was so overwhelmed by the accumulation of woes during his administration that he became gloomy and despondent and begged Congress to relieve him of his official duties, and he retired to his old home in Georgia, leaving Vice-President David G. Burnett to finish his term of office.

A crusading knight, he found full justice nowhere.

A poet, thistles grew at his feet.

Lamar was the father of Texas education.

He fought valiantly at Monterrey, 1845, and was minister to Nicaragua under President Buchanan, where he wrote the enduring "Daughter of Mendoza."

His last years were scourged with poverty and ill health. But the troubadour heart of him beat strong, and his final song was:

"Like yon declining Sun

My life is going down all calm and mild,

Illumined by an angel wife

And sweetened by a cherub child."

SAM HOUSTON

1793 - 1863

Sam Houston, Savior of Texas and Enigma of the Nation, was a Virginian of Revolutionary stock.

His Tennessee boyhood was fired by an old copy of the Tale of Troy, and forthwith he was a Homer hero.

To escape the humdrum of the family store and farm, he fled to the Indians, with the outburst, "I would rather measure deer tracks than tape."

Young Houston, homespun and self-taught, became a backwoods teacher. "The proudest hour of my life," he often said.

He marched with Jackson's coon-skin-and-jeans-clad Minute Men against the Seminoles. Storming a blockhouse, he fell under a shower of arrows that almost cost his life. But his valor won the undying friendship of Old Hickory Jackson.

Houston studied law, fought duels, became Congressman and Governor.

A mystic rift with his bride, Elizabeth Allen, caused him to quit the governorship of Tennessee and seek solace with the Cherokees in Arkansas. Dark rumors flew. "Let them say what they will of me," he flung back, "but if they blacken her name I will cut their hearts out." The gossip lovers got as quiet as Quakers.

Years after his dramatic exile from Tennessee, a bearded man, the story is, called at the Allen country home. Resolutely studying the face of Elizabeth, he bowed himself out, took a boat and rowed down the river forever. Under his woodsman's disguise the lady had recognized Houston.

"Big Drunk" and "The Raven," the Indians called him, taking him to their wigwams.

Tiana Rogers, Cherokee maiden, associated with Houston, was reputedly of the same tribe blood as Will Rogers, late great American humorist.

A country-wide furore broke about Houston's head when, in Indian garb, he traveled to Washington to cane Congressman Stanberry, who had impugned his character.

Charged with contempt, he chose Francis Scott Key, song writer, his attorney.

Houston, before his congressional accusers, was defiant, eloquent.

Dramatically from the balcony a young lady threw flowers at his feet, exclaiming, "I would rather be Houston in a dungeon than Stanberry on a throne." Houston replied as a cavalier.

He was convicted and fined \$500, which President Jackson promptly remitted.

Houston crossed Red River into Texas, 1832, on Bucephalus, a gift horse.

Houston astonished the world by destroying Santa Anna's army at San Jacinto. Wounded and neglected there, his were the dignity and courage of a Greek master.

Houston, President, Senator, and Governor, was stormy and belligerent, idolized by friends and hounded by enemies. Challenged often to duels, he replied to one, "I never fight downhill."

Houston was Byronic and a poet.

His last words were "Margaret" and "Texas."

THE CAPITOLS OF TEXAS

Mexico City was the first capital of the area now known as Texas.

France did not establish a government or capital for Texas.

While Texas was under the rule of Spain and Mexico, it can hardly be said to have had a capital within its own boundaries. In 1823 the Anglo-American colonial headquarters were established at San Felipe de Austin by Empresario Stephen F. Austin.

In 1832 and again in 1833 Texians held a meeting at San Felipe, often referred to as Old Austin Town, to consider the status of statehood and to petition to the federal government for a separation from Coahuila. On July 17, 1835, citizens of Austin's colony met at Millican's cotton gin in Jackson County and wrote the first formal protest against the treatment of the colonists which it is often contended was the first Declaration of Texas independence. The different municipalities send delegates to a consultation at San Felipe which met November 3, 1835, and set up the first provisional Anglo-American government with Henry Smith the Governor. His headquarters were in the old Peyton Inn. He and the Executive Council immediately engaged in bitter controversy.

A most far-reaching effect, however, of the raging storm of criticism and dissension among the pioneers, and especially among their recognized leaders, was the prompt calling of the fifth convention to be held March 1, 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos, with representation from the twenty-three jurisdictions.

San Felipe de Austin continued to be the meeting place of the executive officers, namely, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the members of the executive council, of whom there was one for each municipality, until their powers ceased March 1, 1836.

On March 1, 1836 the delegates of revolted Texas began to assemble in a humble workshop at Washington-on-the-Brazos, "there to sign with bleeding hands" an immortal chapter in mankind's history of triumph against the bulwarks of special privilege and tyranny.

There were only forty-one present on the first, while others came in on the second. There were fifty-nine signers. Forty of



Sam Houston speaking at Washington on the Brazos for the Declaration of Independence which was speedily adopted March 2, 1836, on his 43rd birthday. From a scene in the 1936 "Cavalcade of Texas."



On the day following the Battle of San Jacinto, the captive Santa Anna stands before General Houston—the Washington of Texas. From a painting in the Capitol at Austin by W. H. Huddle, who spent years in research that he might depict each character as true to life as possible.



From a painting in the Senate Chamber—General Thomas J. Rusk, a hero of San Jacinto, President of the annexation convention at Austin and one of the first United States Senators from Texas. Sam Houston was the other.

them were men of scholarly attainments, highly educated and of rare experience. Nearly all came from the southern states, eleven from the Carolinas. Only two were native Texans, Jose Antonio Navarro and Francisco Ruiz, both from Bexar. There were an Englishman, a Canadian, a Spaniard born in Madrid, an Irishman and a Scotchman. On the second of March when the draft of the constitution was read, it was adopted in less than an hour from its first and only reading. The only discussion on the floor was a brief address by Sam Houston. Coincidentally this was Houston's forty-third birthday.

Approaching the old town of Washington-on-the-Brazos from the east and crossing the river at the ferry, one may locate the spot, 400 yards to the west, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, the constitution of the Lone Star Republic drafted and a government *ad interim* inaugurated, with David G. Burnet, President; Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice-President; and Sam Houston made Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army. The house soon became the place of all public gatherings, and within its humble confines occurred many stirring events. It was used as a store, a courthouse, a town hall, a gunsmith and blacksmith shop. The house itself was plain, without ornaments or furnishings, and the lumber was sawed by hand with a whip-saw . . . a truly "hand-made structure." Variance of opinion exists as to the details of the floor plan. All are agreed that it was in the almost-new gun and blacksmith shop of Noah T. Byars.

Dr. John Washington Lockhart, who moved there when a lad of 16, in his letters gives a description of the Noah T. Byars Gun and Blacksmith Shop in which the convention met March 1, 1836. During his time it was always called "Independence Hall."

"It was a one-story house with the gable toward the street with a double door in the center of the end opening on the street with one or two steps leading up to it, one window on the left of the door in front. On the north side four or five small windows; none of the windows had glass in them, but were closed with wooden shutters. On the back end was a single door with perhaps one window. I do not think the south end had any openings. It was twenty-five feet wide and at least fifty feet long, ordinary frame weatherboard with clapboards split with a froe, oak boards about four feet long. It was not ceiled

and was a shell, covered with two foot boards. There were some post oak trees growing around it."

Fairfax Gray, who was present throughout the convention, thus describes it in his diary. "An unfurnished house without doors or windows. In lieu of glass cotton cloth stretched over the openings and across the windows to keep out the cold."

Old Washington did not remain long the seat of government. Texas has changed her capital more often than any other state or any nation in the western hemisphere. During the brief Texas war for freedom, the capital was migratory and fast-moving. There was no capital then established.

Speaking of his trouble-beset administration, President Burnet said:

"The government of Texas was locomotive, as on wheels, moving from place to place, with no fixed abode and without decent shelter for its official family."

HARRISBURG THE CAPITAL

When news of Houston's retreat came to the second provisional (ad interim) government President Burnet with his family left Washington for Harrisburg. When Santa Anna's cavalry galloped in, the Texas government fled towards Morgan's Point. There Burnet and his family took to a sailboat which the President protected by means of his pistol.

FROM LYNCHBURG TO GALVESTON

A larger boat was commandeered at Lynchburg and the Texas capital began a six-day journey to Galveston Island. Here the Texas Government settled down for awhile. The house afforded the President by the inhabitants of the Island was far from handsomely furnished. As a matter of fact, it was barely a windbreak, with a mud floor and old sails and quilts on a canopy. But this was the Capitol of Texas.

FROM GALVESTON TO VELASCO

After the victory of San Jacinto and the signing of a treaty of peace by the captive Santa Anna on the part of Mexico, and President Burnet on the part of Texas, the government went to Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos. Of the capitol here no adequate description, nor picture is found. The accommodations could not have been very much better than those on Galveston Island.

FROM VELASCO TO COLUMBIA

From Velasco the government moved to Columbia or "Bell's Landing on the Brazos" where was established for a brief while what has for a century now been called by Texans the First Capital of the Republic of Texas. The little one and a half story structure with shed room credited frequently as being the Capitol however, was not the most important government building. The main State house was a far more pretentious edifice . . . built for the home of the staunch pioneer and patriot Capt. Henry S. B. Brown father of historian John Henry Brown, in 1832-1833; and where he died in 1834. This house is described as a large two-story colonial structure, divided in the center by a wide hall, and a stairway leading to the rooms above. An *ell* contained several smaller rooms. Nearby were a number of smaller, log houses, some of which were used as offices, and a committee rooms. Secretary of State Stephen F. Austin's department was in the lean-to of the old "shanghi" story and a half peaked-roof building that is usually designated as the capitol. The only picture of the main state house at Columbia is a pencil sketch by veteran John Adriance. The house was torn down in 1888.

On October 3, 1836 the First Congress met at Columbia, and there held its first session with Gen. Sam Houston as President. Columbia was then quite a "city" with a population of about 3,000. The total Texas population was very little more than ten times that number or approximately 30,000. During that session a law was passed making the new city of Houston the seat of government of Texas from that time to the end of the session of Congress that should be held in the year 1840. Gen. Stephen F. Austin, who was Secretary of State under President Houston, died in the house of Judge McKinstry at Columbia, December 27, from exposure in the discharge of his duty during the first session of Congress.

FROM COLUMBIA TO HOUSTON

Meanwhile, the ambitious city of Houston had sprung into being, and its enterprising founders, the Allen Bros., realizing

According to the Constitution of 1836, which provided that the first President should serve two years, that the term should

the advantages of securing the Capitol of the Republic in furthering their enterprise, set about and effected removal of the government from its now fairly comfortable quarters at Columbia to the "Great Metropolis of Texas."

The Allens were enterprising, and they worked feverishly, laying plans for a comfortable and spacious Capitol City. The flaming prospectus sent out promised that if only the capitol would locate with them, legal buildings for every possible place would be erected, and even a resting place for the foot-weary *Telegraph* and *Register* newspaper, which had followed the government around in most of its many travels. Miles of streets were laid out, and named for public heroes; a square of land for the Capitol building was chosen, Capitol Avenue reaching far out into the wooded expanse. Every effort was strained and everything hummed for "The Great City." And so on April 19, 1837, the Capitol was transferred to Houston.

The name "Houston," was, of course, most popular, and had its influence with the President in securing removal of the Capitol to the new town of Buffalo Bayou, almost 21 miles from San Jacinto.

thereafter be three years, and that no one holding the office should be eligible to succeed himself, President Sam Houston could not be his own immediate successor. Vice-President Mirabeau B. Lamar became the next President, and was inaugurated at the Capitol in Houston in 1838. That was the time when Lamar, "the Father of Austin" caused the Eyes of Texas to turn to Waterloo on the Colorado as the permanent site for the "Seat of Empire" for the four year old Republic.

NEWS BRIEFS

In 1828, Josiah Wilbarger, from Bourbon County, Missouri, settled in LaGrange, teaching school as a member of Stephen F. Austin's new colony.

In 1830, Wilbarger made his home in the bend of the Colorado River in what is now called Bastrop County, calling his new home Wilbarger's Bend.

In 1836, Sarah Hibbins, captured by the Indians as she, her husband, mother and children were returning from Tennessee, escaped while the party was camped on the present site of Austin and found refuge at Joseph Harrell's home.

WATERLOO SELECTED

FROM the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Texas, on the second day of March, 1836, to January, 1839, no effort had been made to permanently locate the seat of government. The city of Houston was temporarily the capital, and had every disposition to remain so, but its location not being deemed suitable, nor calculated in any degree to encourage the settlement of the extensive frontier, nor to give that protection to the families in the interior that was required to induce an early settlement of the county, its removal was determined on, and under the administration of President Lamar the Congress of the Republic passed an act, on the 15th day of January, 1839, providing for the election of five commissioners, whose duty it was to select a site for the location of the seat of government—between the Trinity and Colorado Rivers and above the old San Antonio road. Sam Houston, whom Lamar succeeded, bitterly opposed any change.

On January 15, 1839, the following capital commissioners were selected by the Texas congress to find a new seat of empire between the Trinity and Colorado rivers, northwest of the old San Antonio road: Albert C. Horton of Matagorda county, Isaac W. Burton of Houston county, Isaac Campbell of San Augustine county, William Menefee of Colorado county and Louis P. Cooke of Brazoria county. All but Horton were members of the Texas Congress. In 1846 he was the state's first Lieutenant Governor. Menefee was a signer of the Texas declaration of independence on March 2, 1836. Horton was six feet and seven inches tall. All were selected from different portions of the country. Due to the controversy on the subject between Lamar and Houston and their friends, the job of selecting a new Texas Capital site was by no means an enviable one. They, however, were equal to the emergency. They immediately entered upon their strenuous duties with an eye single to the welfare and prosperity of the young republic in the wilderness.

The act, by which these five commissioners were appointed also provided "that the name of said site shall be the City of Austin." Thomas Jonas Hardeman was the Texan who presented the suggestion that the name of the new capital should be

in honor of Stephen F. Austin, "the Great Empresario" and "Father of Texas."

The Commission was required to select not less than one nor more than four leagues of land, either out of the public domain, by individual donation, or by purchase at a price not to exceed three dollars per acre. They were further required to enter into a bond of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties required of them, and to take an oath that they would keep secret all their proceedings, and further, that they would neither directly nor indirectly, by agent or otherwise, purchase no contract for any lands in the Republic from the date of their oath until the termination of their duties, and they were required to report within three months from the time of their appointment. They never violated their oath. No land scandal was ever associated with their honored names.

After spending more than two months in the natural wonderland between the Trinity River and Bastrop, the Commissioners, accompanied by their cook, a negro slave, and other trusted members of the scouting expedition set out for the area near Waterloo on the silvery Colorado where Lamar had only a short time before visited while on a Buffalo hunt, marveled at its beauty and exclaimed that here should be the seat of empire. Previous to that famous hunt, Austin had toured the area and expressed the hope that he could later establish his home on the scenic grounds where Gloria Laguna in Austin now honors his desire defeated by his untimely death.

ADVENTURERS OF THE AUSTIN COLONY

The first known settlement along the upper Colorado and the first known surveys were established in February, 1830, by an intrepid band of adventurers belonging to the Austin colony; Josiah Wilbarger and brothers, Jesse C. Tannehill, Joseph Reed, John and James Burleson, Thomas A. Moore, John F. Webber, Martin Wells and Reuben Hornsby. These hardy adventurers and Indian fighters by their courage, sacrifices and fortitude paved the way for the establishment of Montopolis and Waterloo on the Colorado River in what was then Bastrop County.

In the Springtime of the year 1839 there must have been quite a commotion at Waterloo when the trail-blazers on horseback rode up to the temporary frontier home of Jacob Harrell.

The three families at Waterloo and the two families at Montopolis, two miles apart, had never heard of the Capitol Commissioners. News traveled slowly and no congressional records had been sent to them relating to the search for a seat of government for a struggling empire.

Just how long the Commissioners spent at Waterloo and Montopolis is not recorded in their report to the third Congress at Houston which they made on April 13, 1839, but they must have admired the scenic Seven Hills. Surely Mr. Harrell did not let them go away without a shot at some deer and buffalo, a plunge into what later has been named Barton Springs, and a look-see from what today is known as Mount Bonnell.

When they returned to Houston they held an executive session and prepared their report. No reporter from the Houston Telegraph nor anyone else was admitted to the historic huddle, which doubtless then and there excited more interest than the recent Geneva Conference.

The question was whether the Capitol of the Republic of Texas should be located along the Brazos or the Colorado. Chairman Horton put the question to a vote. Burton and Campbell favored the Brazos. Cooke and Menifee voted in favor of the Colorado. So Horton untied the knot by voting for the Colorado. Although these five Texans were in disagreement and split into two opposing groups, they were warm friends. Living out under the stars in a savage infested adventureland for three months had bound them together in the strong bonds of unity, a high respect for one another and belief in majority rule.

A site along the silvery Colorado gaining preference, the question arose whether Bastrop or Waterloo should be given the final election. They selected the little village of Waterloo, purchased from the owners the land necessary, and made their report to the President, which is so full and complete, and their reason for making the selection given in such plain and forcible language, that it is thought proper to insert it in full:

“City of Houston, April 13, A. D. 1839.

“To His Excellency Mirabeau B. Lamar,

President of the Republic of Texas:

“The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress,

dated January, 1839, for locating the permanent site of the seat of government for the Republic, have the honor to report to your Excellency that they have selected the site of the seat of the town of Waterloo, on the east bank of the Colorado River, with the lands adjoining, as per the deed of the sheriff of Bastrop county, bearing date March, 1839, and per the relinquishment of Logan Vandever, James Rodgers, G. D. Hancock, J. W. Harrell and Aaron Burleson, by Edward Burleson, all under date of seventh of March, 1839, as the site combining the greatest number of, and the most important advantages to the Republic, by the location of the seat of government thereon, than any other situation which came under their observation within the limits assigned them, and as being, therefore, their choice for the location aforesaid.

“We have the honor to represent to your Excellency that we have traversed and critically examined the county on both sides of the Colorado and Brazos rivers, from the upper San Antonio Road to and about the falls, on both these rivers, and that we have not neglected the intermediate country between them, but have examined it more particularly than a due regard to our personal safety did perfectly warrant.

“We found the Brazos river more central, perhaps, in reference to actual existing population, and found in it and its tributaries, perhaps, a greater quantity of fertile lands than are to be found on the Colorado, but on the other hand, we were of opinion that the Colorado was more central in respect to territory, and this, in connection with the great desideratums of health, fine water, stone, stone coal, water power, etc., being more abundant and convenient on the Colorado than on the Brazos river, did more than counter-balance the supposed superiority of the lands, as well as the centrality of position in reference to population, possessed by the Brazos river.

“In reference to the protection to be afforded to the frontier by the location of the seat of government, a majority of the commissioners are of the opinion that that object will be as well attained by the location upon one river as upon the other; being also of opinion that within a very short period of time following the location of the seat of government upon the frontier, the extension of the settlements produced thereby will engender

other theories of defense on lands now the homes of the Comanche and the bison.

"The site selected by the commissioners is composed of five-thirds of leagues of land and two labors, all adjoining, and having a front upon the Colorado river somewhat exceeding three miles in breadth. It contains seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five acres of land, and will cost the Republic the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars or thereabouts, one tract not being surveyed. Nearly the whole front is a bluff of from thirty to forty feet elevation, being the termination of a prairie containing perhaps two thousand acres, composed of a chocolate colored sandy loam, intersected by two beautiful streams of permanent and pure water, one of which forms at its debouche into the river a timbered rye bottom of about thirty acres. These rivulets rise at an elevation of from sixty to one hundred feet, on the back part of the site or tract, by means of which the contemplated city might, at comparatively small expense, be well watered, in addition to which are several fine bluff springs of pure water on the river at convenient distances from each other.

"The site is about two miles distant from, and in full view of, the mountains or breaks of the table lands, which, judging by the eyes, are of about three hundred feet elevation. They are of limestone formation, and are covered with live oak and dwarf cedar to their summits. On the site and its immediate vicinity, stone in inexhaustible quantities and great varieties is found almost fashioned by nature for the builder's hands; lime and stone coal abound in the vicinity; timber for ordinary building purposes abounds on the tract, though the timber for building in the immediate neighborhood is not of so fine a character as might be wished, being mostly cottonwood, ash, burr oak, hackberry, post oak and cedar, the last suitable for singles and small frames.

"At the distance of eighteen miles west by south from the site, on Onion Creek, 'a stream affording fine water power,' is a large body of very fine cypress, which is found at intervals up the river for a distance of forty miles, and together with immense quantities of fine cedar, might readily be floated down the streams, as the falls, two miles above the site, present no obstruc-

tion to floats or rafts, being only a descent of about five feet in one hundred and fifty yards, over a smooth bed of limestone formation, very nearly resembling colored marble.

“By this route, also, immense quantities of stone, coal, building materials, and in a few years agricultural and minerals, and in a few years agricultural and mineral products for the contemplated city can be obtained, as no rapids save those mentioned occur in the river below the San Saba, nor are they known to exist for a great distance above the junction of that stream with the Colorado.

“Opposite the site, at the distance of one mile, Spring Creek and its tributaries afford, perhaps, the greatest and most convenient water power to be found in the Republic. Walnut Creek, distant six miles, and Brushy Creek, distant sixteen miles, both on the east side of the river, afford very considerable water power. Extensive deposits of iron ore, adjudged to be of very superior quality, is found within eight miles of the location.

“This section of the country is generally well watered, fertile in a high degree, and has every appearance of health and salubrity of climate. The site occupies and will effectually close the pass by which Indians and outlawed Mexicans have for ages past traveled east and west, to and from the Rio Grande to Eastern Texas, and will now force them to pass by the way of Pecan Bayou and San Saba, above the mountains and the sources of the Guadalupe River.

“The commissioners confidently anticipate the time when a great thoroughfare shall be established from Santa Fe to our seaports, and another from Red River to Matamoros, which two routes must almost of necessity intersect each other at this point. They look forward to the time when the city shall be the emporium of not only the productions of the rich soil of the San Saba, Pedernales, Hero and Pecan Bayou, but of all the Colorado and Brazos, as also of the produce of the rich mining country known to exist on those streams. They are satisfied that a truly national city could, at no other point within the limits assigned them, be reared up; not that other sections of the country are not equally fertile, but that no other combined so many and such varied advantages and beauties as the one in question. The imagination of even the romantic will not be disappointed on viewing the

valley of the Colorado, and the fertile and gracefully undulating woodlands and luxuriant prairies at a distance from it. The most skeptical will not doubt its healthiness, and the citizen's bosom must swell with honest pride when standing in the portico of the capitol of his country he looks abroad upon a region worthy only of being the home of the brave and the free. Standing on the juncture of the routes of Santa Fe and the sea coast, of Red River and Matamoras, looking with the same glance upon the green, romantic mountains and the fertile and widely extended plains of his country—can a feeling of nationality fail to arise in his bosom, or could the fire of patriotism lie dormant under such circumstances?

"Fondly hoping that we may not have disappointed the expectations of either our countrymen or your Excellency, we subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient servants,

"A. C. Horton, Chairman, J. W. Burton, William Menefee, Isaac Campbell, Louis P. Cooke."

AUSTIN QUIZ

Q. *The famous Treaty Oak is still standing in West Austin. Why was it so-named?*

A. Stephen F. Austin is said to have signed a peace treaty with the Indians, probably in 1824. The whites were to stop east of the Treaty Oak and the Indians west of the famous tree.

Q. *The men had been on a buffalo hunt. They were gazing toward a beautiful valley and purple-hued hills. A certain site was referred to as Waterloo. One of the men remarked, "This should be the seat of Future empire." Who said that?*

A. The learned Mirabeau B. Lamar. Born in Georgia, he became the President of the Republic of Texas; "The Father of Austin" and also is referred to as "The Father of Education" in Texas.

Q. *Was Waterloo chosen as "the seat of future empire"?*

A. Yes, in 1839.

Q. *Who selected the site?*

A. They were: A. C. Horton, I. W. Burton, William Menefee, I. Campbell and Louis P. Cooke.

Q. *What was the site next called?*

A. Austin.

Q. *Who was living in a cabin at the site of Waterloo?*

A. Jacob Harrell, who lived on the north bank of the Colorado River.

Q. *Which quaint character was living in the hills on the south bank of the Colorado River?*

A. Billy Barton; the beautiful site known as Barton Springs was named in his honor. His rustic cabin was located opposite the springs.

Q. *Give some information about the springs.*

A. Old Billy Barton, who died in 1840, named the springs in honor of his daughters—Lizzie and Parthenia . . . *Under Texas Skies.*

THE BIRTH OF AUSTIN

The Congressional Act of the Republic of Texas by which was created a Commission to select a new capital site also provided for the appointment of an agent, whose duty it was to have six hundred and forty acres of land selected, laid out in town lots, and authorized him to set aside a sufficient number of the most eligible lots for the capitol, arsenal, *university* and all necessary public buildings, and after ninety days publication of time and place, to sell not exceeding one-half of the lots thus laid out, at public outcry, the agent himself not being permitted to purchase more than six lots in the new city.

Immediately upon the reception of the report of the commissioners the President appointed Judge Edwin Waller for whom Waller County is named, the agent provided for in the act referred to, who, on May 2, 1839, with a corps of surveyors, proceeded from Houston to the site selected and immediately commenced operations.

It is reported that Montopolis had insisted very strongly on being selected, but all differences were amicably settled on the first Indian raid, which happened in a very short time.

Judge Waller entered vigorously upon the duties required of him, and on the first day of August, 1839, he made the first sale of lots. Three hundred and six lots were sold at the aggregate sum of \$182,588, ranging in price from \$120 to \$2800. Lot No. 1 in Block 42, and Lot No. 6 in Block 55 were then regarded as the most valuable lots in the city. Before the sale, however, the city had commenced rapidly to fill up with good, staunch and hardy citizens, and by the time it took place, many houses had been erected, by parties who were willing thus to build and risk their chances of purchasing the lots on which they had built, at the sale. The money was ear-marked to pay for the capitol and other governmental houses. Waller had been instructed to lay out the city into streets, blocks and lots, and construct the necessary buildings to house the government. These buildings were erected during the summer. The survey of the city was completed by William H. Sandusky. This original survey may be found in the archives of the general land office.

Necessary commodities for those engaged in the building of



Tonkawa Indians of the Austin Area
(From a Diorama in the Texas Memorial Museum)



The French Embassy
Built in the early 1840's, when Indian raids were frequent.



Congress Avenue and Pecan Street after the coming of the telegraph and telephones.



The Post Office at Sixth and Colorado. An early view of the Driskill Hotel.

the new capital city were transported in ox-wagons from Houston. One month was required for the round trip. Freight rates ranged from ten to fifteen dollars per hundred pounds. Flour sold as high as \$100 per barrel in Austin. Bacon sold for \$1 per pound and other necessities in like proportion.

THE FIRST STATEHOUSE

The first statehouse in Austin was erected on the site of the present municipal building at 8th and Colorado. It was built of lofty pines adjacent to Bastrop and hardy cedars growing on the violet-hued hills around Austin. This building was 60 feet wide and 115 feet long. It faced the east and was surrounded by a stockade eight feet high as a protection from the Indians, and was complete according to schedule in the summer of 1839. Fast work for pioneers!

The government archives sent by ox-wagons from Houston arrived in late September, 1839, and have remained in Austin throughout all the years.

On October 11, 1839, a convention of Master Masons was held at the home of Edwin Waller with the hope of forming a local lodge, to be named Austin Lodge No. 12. The Grand Lodge in Houston granted the dispensation on Nov. 7, through its Grand Master, Branch T. Archer, and Anson Jones was delegated to install the local Masonic officers.

The erection of private as well as public buildings proceeded rapidly under the peering eyes of unfriendly Indians lurking in the outskirts of the miraculously growing village.

Richard Bullock erected the first hotel at Sixth and Congress. This was an humble two-story frame building with a dining room downstairs and sleeping quarters above and was the community center of that day.

President Lamar arrived on October 17 in all the pomp of regal splendor. A large welcoming party met them several miles east of the city. Edwin Waller was the orator of the day. Captain Lynch and Alexander Russell served as grand marshals. General Albert Sidney Johnston was grand marshal and General Edward Burleson was in supreme command of the colorful cavalcade.

WALLER'S WELCOME

Judge Waller had been selected by the citizens to receive the

President, and as it is believed that his address will be read with interest, it is inserted, as follows:

“Having been called upon by my fellow-citizens to welcome your Excellency, on your arrival at the permanent seat of government for the Republic, I should have declined doing so on account of conscious inability, wholly unused as I am to public speaking, had I not felt that holding the situation here that I do, it was my duty to obey the call. With pleasure I introduce to you the citizens of Austin, and at their request give you cordial welcome to a place which owes its existence as a city to the policy of your administration.

“Under your appointment, and in accordance with your direction, I came here in the month of May last, for the purpose of preparing proper accommodations for the transaction of the business of the government. I found a situation naturally most beautiful, but requiring much exertion to render it available for the purposes intended by its location. Building materials and provisions were to be procured, when both were scarce; a large number of workmen were to be engaged in the lower county and brought up in the heat of summer, during the season when fever was rife; and when here, our labors were liable every moment to be interrupted by the hostile Indian depredations, which seemed to have increased in geometrical progression to her progress through the country. Many who were on the eve of emigrating, were deterred by these rumors from doing so. Interested and malicious persons were busy in detracting from the actual merits of the place, and every engine of falsehood has called into requisition to prevent its occupation for governmental purposes. Beauty of scenery, centrality of location and purity of atmosphere have been nothing in the vision of those whose views were governed by their purses, and whose idea of fitness were entirely subservient to their desire for profit. Under all the disadvantageous circumstances, and more which I cannot now detail, a capitol, a house for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and a large number of public officers, were to be erected and in readiness for use in the short space of four months.

“Not discouraged at the uncompromising aspect of affairs, I cheerfully undertook to obey your behests, Numbers of the present citizens of Austin emigrated hither; and with an alacrity

and spirit of accommodation for which they have my grateful remembrance, rendered us every assistance in their power. To the utmost of my abilities I have exerted myself, and have succeeded in preparing such accommodations as I sincerely hope will prove satisfactory to your Excellency and my fellow-citizens of Texas.

"In the name of the citizens of Austin I cordially welcome you and your cabinet to the new Metropolis; under your fostering care may it flourish; and, aided by its salubrity of climate and its beauty of situation, become famous among the cities of the New World."

After this address, Lamar's response and firing the Presidential salute, the procession conducted the President and his party into the city, where they partook of a most sumptuous dinner prepared at the Bullock House. Among the distinguished guests present were Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, Secretary of War; Hon. L. P. Cook, Secretary of Navy; Hon. James H. Starr, Secretary of Treasury; Hon. A. Brigham, Treasurer; Gen. Edward Burleson, and many others.



"BIG FOOT" WALLACE

One of the last, long trips undertaken by William Alexander Anderson "Big Foot" Wallace was to the Texas State Fair in Dallas in October, 1898. By January 1899, Big Foot had passed away; age, 82.— (*Dallas News*, Jan. 8, 1899).

"Big Foot" Wallace dug the first well in Austin in 1839 (or in 1840); was a member of Captain Miller's Company in 1842, organized to repel Vasquez. . . . His remains were sent to the State Cemetery in February, 1899."— (*Brown's Annals of Travis County*.)

"When Big Foot returned to Austin he said that 'it had advanced almost as rapidly as it could have done if he had been present all the time to supervise its progress in person.' The thing that attracted his attention was the great number of meat markets in Austin. In early day Austin, he said there had been only Mr. Horst's meat market. He pointed out that he had once lived for some months near the residence of George W. Sampson (now 10th and Rio Grande) in a half-faced camp. Here he hung up his deer, hams, wild turkeys and so forth. He once lived for several months in a cave near Mount Bonnell."— (*Wilbarger's Indian Depredations*.)

EARLIEST STATE BUILDINGS

The list of buildings has been preserved for posterity in a document marked "A", dated "Nov. 28th, 1840" and signed by "Wm. Sevey, Actg Sec. Treasury."

On December 3, 1840 Abner S. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, "in accordance with the resolution of the Honorable The House of Representatives" submitted to Hon. David S. Kaufman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said document "as presenting a schedule of all the public buildings" "erected under contract with E. Waller Esqr. before the removal of the Government from the City of Houston," as follows:

"Memorandum of Lots on which Public Buildings have been erected."

<i>Block</i>	<i>Lot</i>	
124	1	L. P. Cooks residence
124	6	Kitchen adjoining
110	6	Committee on Finance
110	7	(Kitchen in rear of No. 6) unoccupied
98	5	State Dept. store room
98		for Laws, Jourl, &c.
98	9	
98	10	Capitol
98	11	
83	6	State Department
83	3	Judge Burnet's
83	1	Navy Department
83	12	Judge Webb's.
55	4	Treasury Building
43	7	Land Office
19	6	Post Master General
40	1	Comt. of Revenue
41	9	Pay Master Genl & Stock Commissioner
56	10	Commissary General
84	1	1st Auditors office
84	6	Adjutant General's Office
97	1	Quartermaster Generals
111	3	Mason's Residence
	8	President's House

THE FOURTH CONGRESS

The Fourth Congress of the Republic convened on the first Monday in November, 1839, Vice-President David G. Burnet presided over the Senate and David S. Kaufman was elected speaker of the house. The Travis territory was then a part of Bastrop county. The exact date of the opening of the Fourth Congress was November 11th, a date celebrated since the close of World War I as Armistice Day. (Now Veterans Day.)

The first session of the Fourth Congress met at the new capital, and in a very short time commenced agitating the question of a removal of the seat of government, and finally a bill was introduced to leave the subject of removal to the people, which was very promptly voted down, notwithstanding it was zealously supported by General Houston, who was then a member of Congress from San Augustine county.

The Fourth Texas Congress, on December 27, 1839, passed an act providing the incorporating of the City of Austin.

Austin City Gazette, a weekly newspaper, established by Samuel Whiting, first set sail upon the turbulent sea of journalism October 30, 1839, and successfully dodged the many treacherous shoals until 1842, when publication was suspended.

The arrival of the President and his party and the meeting of Congress gave renewed confidence to the people; emigrants were flocking to the new city, and buildings were rapidly going up in every direction. The *Austin City Gazette* had been established by Sam Whiting, and shortly afterwards another paper, called the *Sentinel*, was also started, and judging from the general tone they had their jealousies just the same as the papers of the present day. They were both lively papers, and conducted with marked ability, and from their many advertisements it would be inferred that both were prospering.

About this time a reading room was established by Mr. James Burke, but unfortunately was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire. The young gentlemen of the city had established a lyceum, and that sterling old citizen, Dr. S. G. Haynie, was advertised to deliver a course of lectures on phrenology. Once in a while an Indian raid would be noticed, but apparently little attention was paid to it. One was made on the thirteenth day of March, 1840,

and killed two men inside the city limits, and stole all the horses and mules that were not securely stabled. The Indians were followed but not overtaken, and in a short time the affair was doubtless forgotten. Lot sales would take place from time to time by the government, to meet the requirements of the citizens, and now the State only owns those occupied by or intended for public buildings.

Peter Carr carried the first mail to and from Austin. Carr made a weekly round trip from Austin to La Grange, via Bastrop, operating both a star mail route and portable post office on horseback. When he met an acquaintance along the route and the friend inquired whether he had any mail, Carr obligingly emptied the entire pouch on the ground and carefully examined every piece of mail. If the friend had a letter it was delivered without charge. No stamps were used. Postmasters were supposed to collect 25 cents for each parcel of mail on delivery. Carr's free service between postoffices aroused their ire—but to no avail. Carr was simply a law unto himself. The Postmaster General faced a difficult problem in the Republic of Texas. John Money was the first Austin postmaster.

From 1839 and on for several years the town that grew up overnight was dotted with frame and log cabins, devoid of any semblance of order or civic display. Sidewalks were unheard of and in rainy weather walking about town was simply out of the question.

Traveling preachers visited the city from time to time representing various denominations and public worship was held in the first capitol building as late as 1858, by which time the second capital building had been built in Austin.

Early in January, 1840, Mr. Amos Roark found the census of the city to be as follows: "Seventy-five families, population eight hundred and eleven were whites and one hundred and forty-five blacks—five hundred and fifty grown men, sixty-one ladies, one hundred children, seventy-seven of which are large enough to go to school; seventy-three professors of religion—seventeen Methodists, twelve Presbyterians, five Cumberland Presbyterians, eleven Episcopalians, ten Baptists and ten Roman Catholics; two organized churches—one Methodist and one Presbyterian; two Methodist preachers, one Cumberland Presby-

terian and one Baptist preacher; one Sabbath school, one week day school, thirty-five mechanics, four lawyers, six doctors, six inns, nine stores, nine groceries, one billiard table, six faro tables, twenty gamblers, two silversmith shops, two printing offices and two tailor shops."

FIRST CITY ELECTION

It now became important that a city government should be established. Congress being in session had passed an act incorporating the city of Austin, and on the thirteenth of January, 1840, an election under the charter was held for city officers, resulting in the election of Judge Waller as mayor, under whose administration the city continued to prosper. The duties of his office, however, were not very onerous; the principal police duty to be performed was to keep the Indians out of the city at night, which was done with a tolerable degree of success.

The new city was improving very rapidly, notwithstanding the many disadvantages it had to contend with, and promised ere long to "become famous among the cities of the New World."

The independence of Texas by then had been acknowledged by the United States, France and England, and M. de Saligny, the French Minister, was residing at Austin, and had erected, near the city, one of the finest residences then in Texas, and perhaps he might have lived there for many years but for an unfortunate difficulty between himself and Mr. Bullock, the principal hotel keeper in the city. It appears that Mr. Bullock's pigs were in the habit of running around M. de Saligny's stable, and some of them were killed by one of the servants of the French Minister, whereupon Mr. Bullock whipped the servant. The Minister got mad and called upon Mr. Bullock about the matter, who, not being entirely in a good humor, ordered him off the premises in language perhaps not the most polite. The Minister, feeling that France was insulted, called upon the President and demanded the immediate punishment of Mr. Bullock, which he declined to accede to, but turned him over to the civil authorities. This did not appease the anger of the Minister by any manner of means, and he conducted himself in such manner to induce the President to ask that he be recalled, which was done. This, apparently, was a small matter, but it produced

great results. It prevented the Republic from obtaining what is commonly known as the French Loan, for which negotiations were then pending, and had she been successful would have been the ruin of the young Republic. On the first Monday in September, 1841, the general election was held. General Houston, David G. Burnet and Governor Welch, were candidates for President. Governor Welch, taking into consideration the low state of the finances of the Republic, proposed in his circular to perform all his duties of the office for the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, pay his own expenses, and do all the public blacksmith free of charge. This liberal offer, however, was rejected by the people and General Houston was triumphantly elected, and duly inaugurated on the second Monday of December following, being the first and last President ever inaugurated at the new capitol.

THE ARCHIVE WAR

Early in the month of March, 1842, the Mexican forces under Gen. Vazquez made an incursion into Texas, which was promptly met by the people and driven back. The President deeming the archives in danger, felt it his duty, under the provisions of the Constitution to order their removal, as well as the heads of departments, to a place of safety. This was the commencement of what is known as the "Archive War," the result of which has been the location of the seat of government at the city of Austin up to the present time. The gallant citizens (and all that could be spared joined the expedition) who but a short time before, with buoyant spirits, had marched forth to meet the invaders of their country, leaving behind them a victorious village. The citizens were exasperated, and had good cause to be. They thought the President was acting in bad faith with them. They had expended for city lots over a half million dollars, had built their homes upon them, and felt secure under the strong arm of the government, but this had been taken away from them. The President was urged to come back, but without avail. The citizens then determined to take the matter into their own hands. On the removal by the President, the archives of the General Land Office were left behind. These the people determined to keep, in order that at least one portion of the government should remain in Austin. The President insisted that

they also should be removed, and sent up for them, but without success. The young men of the city in order to show their contempt for the President, went so far as to shave the manes and tails of the horses of two of the commissioners sent up, who did not relish the joke much at the time, but soon got over it, and afterwards became prominent citizens of Austin. The President sent up an armed force of twenty or thirty men, with instructions to take them without blood shed. They arrived on the morning of the twenty-ninth of December, 1842, drove their wagons to the Land Office building, and had commenced loading before the citizens found out what was going on. Then the excitement really began, and the citizens armed themselves and assembled. They brought out their artillery, planted it so as to bear upon the wagons, charged it with grape and canister, and waited for the signal to fire. The wagons by that time were loaded, and about starting, when the signal was given and off went the cannon, several shots taking effect on the Land Office, but fortunately doing no other harm. As to who touched the cannon off has never been definitely settled, but it was generally conceded that it was done by Mrs. Eberly, a worthy and respected citizen, and at the time proprietress of the Eberly House, the same one later occupied by Col. G. K. Hall. The wagons, with their escort, went out of the city in double quick time. The citizens, as soon as possible, formed themselves into a company under the command of Mark B. Lewis, and pursued them, and during the night overtook them encamped on Brushy Creek. Their camp was surrounded, and shortly afterwards negotiations opened. The citizens demanded that the archives should be taken back to Austin, which was agreed to. The next morning early the wagons were turned back, and on their arrival in Austin the archives were placed in Mrs. Eberly's house, where they remained until the Land Office was reopened, the President making no further attempt to take them away.

THE SUPREME COURT CONVENES

On January 13, 1840, the same day on which the first city election was held, the Supreme Court for the first time met in Austin. Thomas J. Rusk was Chief Justice, and James M. Robinson, John T. Mills, William J. Jones and Anthony B. Shelby were Associate Justices; William Fairfax Gray, Clerk;

and Preston Conlee was Sheriff, and after a session of thirteen days, adjourned.

At the following session, in 1841, the office of Clerk being declared vacant, Gen. Thomas Green was elected, and continued in the position until the beginning of the Civil War, in which he took an active and prominent part in behalf of the South. He was first a Colonel in the Shelby Brigade, and afterwards a Brigadier General under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. As the favorite son of the city of Austin, his acts were regarded with more than ordinary interest by its citizens. His reputation as a soldier had been well established at San Jacinto and Monterey, and in the war between the states it was believed that his every act would but tend to add new lustre to it.

At the gunboat fight in 1862 at Blair's landing, on Red River, he was killed, and the news of his death cast a solemn gloom over the city of Austin, in fact over the whole State. He was a man that any country might well be proud of. As a soldier he was brave; as a civil officer he was capable, honest and faithful, as an adversary he was magnanimous; as a friend he was true and generous, and as a husband and parent he was affectionate and devoted. Tom Green County bears his honored name.

COWBOYS IN TOWN

The famous Chisholm trail traversed Travis County. Cowboys lived out under Texas skies called by O. Henry "the tallest ceiling in the world." While going up the trail the cowboys would come in to Austin and create lots of excitement.

Many a tall tale was told by ranchers who came to town. This is one:

Two cowboys sat in a restaurant across the way from a lone hand of another trail herd. The waiter came for the orders. "Gimme a T-bone steak a inch and a quarter thick. Scorch it!" His partner with equal nonchalance said, "Gimme a hind quarter. Raw!" The third man rose to the occasion. Without batting an eye-winker he gave his order. "Bring me a sharp butcher knife, and then just cripple a steer and run him through here. I'll cut off what I want!" — *State of Texas Book*.

TRAVIS COUNTY CREATED

To define the boundaries of the County of Bastrop, and to create and establish the County of Travis.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the county of Bastrop shall comprehend no more than the territorial limits which it now has lying south and southwest of the following line, viz:—commencing at the northeast corner of a league of land granted to Issac Casner, on the dividing line between said county and the county of Milam; thence, on a direct line, to the lower corner of a league granted to M. Duty, on the Colorado river; thence, across said river on a direct line, to where the dividing line between Bastrop and Gonzales county intersect the road leading from Nacogdoches to San Antonio. 1230181

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all the territory heretofore belonging to the county of Bastrop, lying north and northwest of the line described in the foregoing section be, and the same is hereby declared to form a new county, to be called the county of Travis.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said county of Travis shall be organized in conformity with an act organizing in conformity with an act organizing inferior courts, and defining the powers and jurisdictions of the same; and the county courts of said county shall commence on the first Monday in March, June, September and December in each year; and each term of said court may continue till the business before it be disposed of: Provided however, that no term shall continue for a longer time than two weeks.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said county of Travis shall be included in, and form a part of the third Judicial district: and the district courts of said county shall commence and be holden on the second Monday after the first Monday of each term of the court at Bastrop, and continue until the business is disposed of.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the seat of justice of said county shall be at the city of Austin.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all suits that have been

commenced in the courts of the county of Bastrop shall be continued and adjusted there, just as if no such new county had been formed.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the county of Bastrop shall be entitled to but one representative.

DAVID S. KAUFMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID G. BURNET,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 25th, 1840.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

(Source: Gammel, Laws of Texas, II, 428-429)



IN 1691 TRAVIS COUNTY AREA CROSSED

In 1691 Domingo Teran de los Rios skirted the southwest corner of Travis County as he proceeded on his inspection tour of East Texas. In 1716 Domingo Ramon, bound to establish six new missions in East Texas, cut across the county, and in 1720 the Marquis de Aguayo cut farther to the north across the county on his way to re-establish those missions. In 1730 the missions of San Francisco de los Neches, Nuestra Senora de la Purisma Concepcion de los Hainai, and San Jose de los Nazonis were located near the Colorado at the approximate site of Barton Springs as they were removed from East Texas to San Antonio. In the fall of 1732 Juan Antonio Bustillo y Zevallos went across Travis County to campaign against the Apache, and in 1754-1755 Pedro de Rabago y Teran crossed the area on his way to the Apache country. The area was Tonkawa domain, visited by the Commanche, for a considerable time after Anglo-American settlement began.

— *Handbook of Texas.*

FIRST LAND OWNERS

The original landowners of Travis County were H. T. Davis, J. B. Walters, John F. Webber, Amos Alexander, heirs of Gordon C. Jennings, O. Bachman, Thomas Toulson, James Gilleland, John Burleson, Joseph Duty, Reuben Hornsby, Thomas B. Westbrook, Peter C. Harrison, Noel M. Bain, Jose Antonio Navarro, Michael Green, Jacob Betts, J. B. Hurd, Augustus Kincheloe, William Lewis, Sr., Daniel Ayres Moody, Samuel Little, Albert M. Leavy, Jose S. Mara, J. Chubb, Sarah Gainer, William P. Garben, Elijah Caples, Alex Eanes, P. J. Wyche, John H. Haskins, Gertrudes Rodrigues, G. W. Paschal, assignee J. Priestly, deceased, A. B. Lopez, Guillermo Nunez, Garer Moyes, J. Bettick, Santiago del Valle, G. W. Turner, D. C. Burleson, heirs of H. M. Dowman, Josephus S. Irvine, Walker Wilson, S. F. Slaughter, John G. McGeehee, Samuel W. Hamilton, Thomas Anderson, William Cannon, Isaac Decker, Henry P. Hill, Theodore Bissel, Charles H. Riddle, James Trammel, B. Beecham, Phillip McElroy, heirs of M. Wells, James Burleson, Jesse C. Tannehill, Lucas Munoz, James H. Manning, Calvin Barker, A. C. Caldwell, William Hines, Henry Martin, Lemuel Kimbro, Greenburg Gates, James Manor, William Sanderford, William H. Sanders, R. G. Sanders, Mariquita Castro, William S. Hotchkiss, Samuel Cushing, John Harper, J. H. Neeley, McHenry Winburn, Thomas Smith, Owen O'Brien, Pedro Rodriguez, J. Beckam, J. Herrold, B. F. Childress, M. W. Smith, James P. Kempe, R. Fletcher, Thomas Sharp, Styles Fowler, Isaac Lindsey, Hill and Walton, John McDougal, Thomas Hancock, R. W. Ford, John Liesse, Andrew Austin, Juan Zombrano, J. H. Denson, John C. Duval, Edw. Flint, E. Kirkland, Joseph Wiehl, T. A. More, T. S. Barnes, N. Moore, V. W. Swarengen, John Davis, Seffrin Eiselin, F. Dohme, J. Schroeder, A. Bailey, P. Golden, Peter Conrad, H. Blessing, S. Parish, John Childress, D. B. Gracy, John C. Lee, J. W. Maxey, Thomas G. Stewart, E. Beebe, John Van Winkle, L. C. Cunningham, Thomas C. Collins, John C. Brooke, John Applegait, J. C. Harrelson, Memucan Hunt, James O. Rice, Elias McMillan, James Casner, Francisco Garcia, William Hornsby, William B. Harrison, E. I. W. Lowery, John M. Swisher, Nelson

Merrill, T. M. Fowler, T. J. Chambers, James Rogers, James D. Good, F. G. Secrest, William Bell, James Howlett, James Tweed, James P. Wallace, James Jett, R. Foster, James Coleman, T. Toby, M. D. Williams, heirs of Alex E. Patton, heirs of William Swain, O. Dalton, A. C. Champion, Green McCoy, James Cole, J. Nowland, Charles Clark, William H. Fowler, George W. Spear, Daniel J. Gilbert, A. Silsbee, Wilkenson Sparks, William Brown, A. L. D. Benham, Thomas Gray, James Spellman, E. Jenkins, E. W. Barton, W. Sergeant, F. C. Pecht, Robert Harvey, H. Haigwood, J. M. Bright, Thomas Brite, Corbet Stevens, William Royhouse, J. Gillespie, William S. Halton, Thomas Jester, Drury H. Minor, John Swesey, John D. McAllister, A. J. Bond, Jesse Williams, R. de la Tulle, James Rynearson, H. McClure, William S. Hall, heirs of Robert McKinney, T. D. Wade, Mrs. Lucinda Madden, heirs of Chris Parker, James M. Tribble, William Wofford, Thomas J. Robinson, J. J. Bayard, The Day Land and Cattle Company, Isaiah Kirby, W. R. Hobbs, Thomas Bird, Henry S. Whitehead, Abner C. Conley, E. R. McLeod, E. S. Hughes, R. L. Preece, J. W. Preece, P. Stroh, M. W. Townsend, L. Fritz, Caspar Sitmar, A. Nepgin, Arnold and Barrett, F. Seifert, J. Delgado, Elzy Harrison, B. D. Basford, R. S. Young, J. M. Oliver, Peter Tombaugh, Hugh Frazier, F. Kunze, S. S. Jarbee, J. Medlin, A. Troutwein, Mrs. S. Holland, Joseph Kuhn, J. Poitevant, James J. Ethridge, D. P. Newman, A. Marr, J. Bradford, J. R. Morgan, G. Heissner, William P. Baxter, W. L. Young, J. Wooldridge, J. Beck, Mrs. Ben Wightman, J. P. Warnack, E. Walber, John Bolinger, J. J. Hyatt, J. H. Cade, H. J. Darrah, William McIntyre, Brooks and Burleson, E. Hallman, J. Reynolds, F. F. Heffington, J. Palmer, Mary J. Hunter, J. N. Hale, G. F. Lunsford, J. A. Polvado, J. A. Dickson, G. W. Pressler, John Lewis, C. W. Waldron, I. M. Hammett, Wash. Hammett, Edward Gritten, Seale, Morris and Seale, G. W. Scott, H. Reimers, James Cowfield, I. M. Robert, Thomas B. Lee, A. W. Henricks, W. B. Royal, A. J. Paris, A. Ziller, John Jackson, A. Struhle, S. Heffington, C. Rains, Henry Peace, A. G. Compton, J. H. Pearson, Leonard Eck, Wiley Hudson, J. S. Spense, James Forbes, C. Nunnery, T. H. Sylvester, W. M. Stephenson, C. W. Goodenough, C. Browning, G. Cezeoux, C. Q. Haley, C. J. Jolly,

B. Milam, G. Lohman, William Davenport, W. B. Corwin, Ben Cox, Caleb Cox, K. Baldwin, William Heronumus, J. C. Simpson, J. M. Simpson, L. W. Simpson, Mrs. M. A. Swisher, H. G. Thurman, Janes Baldwin, James L. Marshall, Bennett Butler, M. Reid, A. and L. Shaffer, heirs of John Moat, William Hensley, F. F. Faubion, Joshua English, William M. Brandon, Mary Biggar, James Nicholson, Isaac Graham, Isaac S. Colvit, T. L. Tumey, John M. Chote, John D. Polk, William Bowers, Cornelius Lane, John C. Payne, J. S. Peacock, C. D. Fehrenkamp, S. Ames, heirs of M. Feeney, Abner Phillips, Cornelius Phillips, Mrs. L. Gibson, Martha G. Marrow, McKinney and Williams, P. T. Stroud, James A. Collier, G. F. Conley, C. W. Snow, William N. Signer, A. B. Hicks, L. D. Hatten, J. Barton, C. R. Wilks, W. G. Houston, George Allen, C. Yarbo, S. S. Evans, C. S. Mason, G. W. Draper, J. T. Smith, A. Hamilton, J. J. Kelly, J. M. Frome, heirs of Charles Heart, Tom Cater, C. G. Settle, Jose I. Sanchez, Shep Baker, H. Bonnel, Alex Dunlap, J. Clifton, W. A. King, Michael Cody, P. M. Rozzell, James T. Dunlap, A. E. Livingston, John E. Linn, I. Kirby, A. W. Nichols, heirs of Samuel Blakey, W. P. Rutledge and M. Pevetoe.

(Land Office Records.)



HISTORICAL: The records of the General Land office were never kept in the capitol building, but have always been in a separate house.

FACTUAL: Stephen F. Austin, the Father of Texas, signed his name as S. F. Austin or Step. F. Austin.



AUSTIN QUIZ

Q. How far back are the records kept for the State of Texas?

A. Ordinarily the State records are kept indefinitely. In the archives

are documents dating back to the days of the Republic. Many of the records available today date back to the burning of the State Capitol, November 9th, 1881.

CHURCHES AMONG PIONEERS

The Austin City Directory of 1956 will record approximately 175 churches with members embracing 37 different denominational beliefs. That represents a "far cry" from what it was in 1840 when Rev. John Haynie introduced Methodism into the suburbs of Austin at the residence of David Thomas on the banks of the Colorado. The Rev. J. W. Whipple, also a Methodist, was among the first to preach to the people of Austin and vicinity. One of the first services was held in a tin-pin alley on Congress Avenue. This was the headquarters of old "King Cole," who often spoke in a good natured way of his alley as a church. The next minister to pioneer in the "capital in the wilderness" was the Rev. Homer Thrall, the historian, under whose supervision a Methodist church was reared.

The Austin Daily Capital of March 23, 1884, carried an article containing information supplied by Colonel Stephen Cummings and W. S. Hotchkiss in which they stated that the first Methodist church building "still stands as a monument of early years, and is now occupied as a livery stable by M. M. Long." In the meantime a new Methodist church was built on Mulberry street in 1883. A. M. C. Nixon was the architect. The tower to the west entrance was ninety-two feet tall. This building now is known as the Labor Temple, the First Methodists having built their new church home in 1923 at 12th and Lavaca.

Other protestant pioneer churches rapidly followed, including Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, and Lutheran.

Catholics were in Austin from the very beginning, but it was not until 1852 that their church was first erected at 9th and Ash.

Later on houses of worship were built by members of the Jewish race.

The First Baptist Church, organized in 1847, had a very substantial building during the early 1850's and the present structure was erected in 1915.

In one instance, at least, a log building served as a church (Cumberland Presbyterian, 7th and Lavaca), before a substantial structure was erected. The building, which served the congregation until recently, and is now torn down, was erected in 1892.

The old St. Martin's Lutheran Church, on East 13th, between Congress and Brazos, was erected in 1884. The present imposing structure, at 14th and Congress, was erected in 1926.

The Swedish Evangelical Church, 16th and Congress, was once located opposite Wooldridge Park. It was organized in 1875; the present church was erected in 1883.

ST. MARY'S CENTENNIAL IN 1952

The centennial of St. Mary's church, now located at 10th and Brazos, was held in 1952. The following paragraphs were published during that year in a brochure called "One Hundred Years."

"Out at Barton Springs, there is a monument that tells the story of the coming of the first church to Austin. In 1730, the Franciscan Friars founded three missions near the springs bringing Christianity and civilization to the Indians.

"Old journals of these priests comment on the fertile fields, wild game and horses they found in this area. These missions were moved to San Antonio the next year, 1731, and today, only a monument on the east hill of Barton's tells the story of those missionaries who founded the first church in Austin, long before Austin was settled.

"But it was the priests of the Congregation of the Holy Cross who came and stayed for nearly a century, at St. Mary's Church.

"The story of that church parallels that of the Capital City of the Lone Star State of Texas, because it was in 1852 that two new buildings were begun in the town of Austin — St. Patrick's Church and the new Texas capitol.

"Austin was just thirteen years old when that new church and new capitol were started. Prior to its founding, the Indians claimed this area. In 1830, Stephen F. Austin, for whom Austin is named, came up the Colorado River with Reuben Hornsby, Josiah Wilbarger, and Jesse Tannehill to old Fort Prairie, east of here then, and camped.

"The generations of priests and parishioners are gone who would glory most in this story, of their ambitions, their achievements.

"Many of them were brought to old St. Patrick's Church, or the newer St. Mary's, as babes, to be baptized; the last visit of many of them was in death. Their names are in the records now, at St. Mary's — of births and marriages and deaths. Many of their names are in Mt. Calvary Cemetery."



The great General Robert E. Lee, who once camped at Barton Springs and said so prophetically on the Texas prairie — "I am listening to the footsteps of the coming millions to Texas."

A ferry boat for many years at the foot of Congress Avenue took care of the traffic south; later, there was a wooden bridge there, then an iron one, with six 150-foot spans, and then the cement one of today. Two bathhouses were near there then.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR AUSTIN

The Morning Star published in Houston on the 13th day of January, 1846, reported that "the Steam Ship Alabama had arrived in Galveston and brought the joyful news that the bill for the Admission of Texas into the Union had passed the American Senate on the 22nd and that "The resolutions were then, by consent read a third time and passed."

Another article carried the same day, is quoted as follows: "Captain Tod arrived in town this morning bearing the dispatches directed to President Jones containing copies of the resolutions of the U. S. Congress admitting Texas as a State of the American Union; and extending the laws of the United States over our territory. We are happy to state that the President intends to convene the State legislature on the 16th day of February, and will dispatch messengers immediately to all sections of the Republic with copies of his proclamation for this purpose. It is a subject of much gratification that President Jones has with a commendable alacrity come hither to meet these important dispatches, as he will be enabled to convene the legislature several days earlier than he would had he waited for them in Austin.

The sequel to this turn of events was the return of the capitol to Austin and its rebirth.



AUSTIN IN 1860

By 1860, there were 3,494 citizens in Austin, and they were a potpourri of all people; settlers had come to the little city from as far away as Maine, with one from Cuba, two from Canada, two from Denmark, forty from England, one from the East Indies, fourteen from France, three hundred twenty-two from Germany, one from Holland, one from Hungary, one from Italy, one from Jamaica, thirty-one from Sweden, one from the West Indies, one from the Fiji Islands — it sounds like a roll call of the United Nations. But it was Austin, Texas!

And listen to all their trades — four bakers, two brewers, three beer slingers, four barbers, three bookkeepers, seven brick masons, three butchers, sixty-five carpenters, one hundred seven clerks, four carriage makers, one Comanche Indian, five dentists, four druggists, three editors, seven engineers, four hundred seventy farmers, twelve gardeners, six *gentlemen*, thirty-five laborers, four land agents, two livery keepers, several lawyers, eight general mechanics, fifty-three merchants, two milliners, three millers, seventeen *ministers*, two music teachers, two mail contractors, twenty-five physicians, two plasterers, twenty-eight printers, sixteen stone masons, forty-six stock raisers, fourteen saddlers, six silversmiths, five shoemakers, six seamstresses, two surveyors, six "ports," eighteen teamsters, eight traders, three tanners, eight tailors, sixty-eight widows, eight waggoners.

They were all here, and the story of these people and their capitol and their church is the drama of democracy that is Texas! It was *one hundred years*.

TEXAS ANNEXATION DEPUTIES

The Texas Memorial Museum, a monument of utility, has perpetuated and will continue to hand down to generations yet unborn the names of the sixty-one deputies from the thirty-six counties to the annexation and constitutional convention which was in session fifty-six days at Austin a century ago. The convention dates were July 4 to August 28, 1845.

Since the names of the members who attended the convention appear on a plaque on the west exterior wall of the museum, so many requests have been made as to "who represented what," their names and the counties of the Republic whence they came, are included in this book:

John D. Anderson, Gonzales	Volney Erskine Howard, Texas
Cavitt Armstrong, Robertson	William L. Hunter, Goliad
James Armstrong, Jefferson	Van Rensaeller Irion, Washington
*Richard Bache, Galveston	Isaac Van Zandt, Harrison
Ballard C. Bagby, Red River	Francis Menefee White, Jackson
R. E. B. Baylor, Fayette	George Thomas Wood, Liberty
I. W. Brashear, Harris	Henry J. Jewett, Robertson
George W. Brown, Colorado	Oliver Jones, Austin
James M. Burroughs, Sabine	Henry L. Kinney, San Patricio
John Caldwell, Bastrop	Albert H. Latimer, Lamar
William L. Cazneau, Travis	Henry R. Latimer, Red River
Edward Clark, Harrison	John M. Lewis, Montgomery
Philip M. Cuney, Austin	Abner Smith Lipscomb,
A. S. Cunningham, Victoria	Washington
Nicholas H. Darnell, San Augustine	James Love, Galveston
James Davis, Liberty	Pleiades O. Lumpkin, Houston
Lemuel D. Evans, Fannin	Samuel Luck, Brazos
Gustavus A. Everts, Fannin	Alexander D. McGown, Harris
Robert M. Forbes, Brazoria	Archibald McNeill, Montgomery
David Gage, Rusk	James S. Mayfield, Fayette
John Hemphill, Washington	James B. Miller, Fort Bend
James P. Henderson,	Francis Moor, Jr., Harris
San Augustine	Jose Antonio Navarro, Bexar
Archibald W. O. Hicks, Shelby	William B. Ochiltree,
Joseph Lewis Hogg, Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches
Spearman Holland, Harrison	Issac Parker, Houston
Albert C. Horton, Matagorda	James Power, Refugio
Hiram George Runnels, Brazoria	Emory Rains, Shelby
Thomas Jefferson Rusk,	Israel Standefer, Milam
Nacogdoches	Charles B. Stewart, Montgomery
James Scott, Montgomery	Edward H. Tarrant, Bowie
George Washington Smyth, Jasper	George W. Wright, Lamar
	William C. Young, Red River

**When the roll was called on the subject, Richard Bache was the only deputy to vote against annexation.*

TEXAS ANNEXATION DEPUTIES

Officers of the convention were: Thomas Jefferson Rusk, president; James H. Raymond, secretary; Thomas Green, first assistant secretary; John M. Swisher, second assistant secretary; H. B. Bee, third assistant secretary; James Neely, sergeant-at-arms; William Cockburn, doorkeeper, and the Rev. John Haynie, chaplain.

copy



COMPTROLLERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

John H. Money, December, 1835-January, 1836
H. C. Hudson, January, 1836-October, 1836
E. M. Pease, June, 1837-December, 1837
F. R. Lubbock, December, 1837-January, 1839
James W. Simmons, January, 1839-September, 1840
James B. Shaw, September, 1840-December, 1841
F. R. Lubbock, December, 1841-January, 1842
James B. Shaw, January, 1842-January, 1846



SECRETARIES OF TREASURY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Bailey Hardeman, served under President David G. Burnet.
Barnard E. Bee, served under President David G. Burnet.
Henry Smith, served under President Sam Houston, first term.
Richard G. Dunlap, appointed December 12, 1838.
James H. Starr, appointed May 26, 1839.*
James W. Simons, appointed September 20, 1840.
J. G. Chalmers, appointed January 20, 1841.
E. Lawrence Stickney, appointed December 13, 1841.
Asa Brigham, appointed December 24, 1841.
William Henry Daingerfield, appointed February 5, 1842.
James B. Miller, appointed December 22, 1843.
W. B. Ochiltree, appointed December 14, 1844.**
John A. Greer, succeeded Ochiltree.
Moses Johnson, succeeded Greer.



HOME RULE FOR CITIES

In 1912 the Constitution of Texas was amended and a general incorporation law was passed which allows people of a city to prepare and adopt their own charter, with full power to regulate all kinds of public utilities.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TEXAS HISTORY

In 1834, Indians attacked the little group of settlers at Hornsby's Bend and killed two of them.

In 1838, Father John Timon, C. M., later Bishop of Buffalo, New York, first visited the Republic of Texas and said mass in Austin.

SOME EARLY-DAY MEMORABLE EVENTS

In June, 1841, the ill-fated Santa Fe Expedition started from near Austin. In May, 1845, Dr. Ashbell Smith Mexico's agreement to recognize the independence of Texas if Texas would refuse annexation to the United States.

In 1842, March 6, a messenger arrived from San Antonio, bringing news of the invasion by Mexicans under General Vasquez.

In 1843, more Indian raids; a number of citizens killed by Indians.

On July 4th, a convention called by President Anson Jones met at Austin and voted to join the Union which was adopted at the polls on October 13, 1845, resulting also in the return of the Capitol to Austin from Old Washington where it had been for the previous two years.

In May, 1846, war was declared against Mexico by the United States. The result of that war being the extensive recognition of annexation by Mexico and extending the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Rio Grande was also recognized as the boundary between Texas and Mexico; Governor Henderson left Austin in April, 1846 to join gallant Texans in that war and Albert Horton became acting Governor of Texas.

In 1849, a colony of Mormons settled at Mt. Bonnell for several months. On August 25, the first issue of the "*State Gazette*" appeared.

In 1850, by a vote of the people of Texas, Austin was again chosen as their capital.

In 1851, a steamboat, the "Colorado Ranger," was billed for regular trips up the river, but the project was abandoned because of its expense and the small demand.

In August, 1856, Governor Pease approved legislation by

which the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, and the insane institutions were established at Austin.

In 1856, the Texas School for the Blind and the Texas School for the Deaf was built. Also the Land office.

In 1857, Austin State Hospital was built.

In 1859, the public school system was born during the administration of Governor Pease of Austin.

On July 26, 1863, Sam Houston died at Huntsville where he had returned after his removal from the Governor's Mansion in 1861.

SOME ADVERTISERS IN THE 1840's

Sampson and Henricks, merchants, whose famous old building is still standing at the southwestern corner of 7th and Congress;

John Fitzsimmons, manufacturer of buggies, carriages and wagons;

The Austin Bakery, located three doors below Pine Street, operated by William Dilcher;

John Bremond (1847)

C. Callahan's livery stable was located near the Eberly House, on Pecan Street; located northeast of the Orleans House;

Baker and Smyth, druggists, on

Pecan Street, were well known for their "sign of the mortar";

A. Bahn, manufacturer and repairer of gold and silverware, was one of the most famous jewelers of early Austin;

William Oliphant, jeweler and watch-maker;

Francis T. Duffau, druggist;

M. W. Townsend, hardware;

Francis L. Becker, piano-tuner;

S. B. Brush, tin shop;

B. Herzog, merchant tailor, was located in the famous Ziller Building, 6th and Congress;

(The Texas State Gazette)

SOME ADVERTISERS IN THE 1850's

Eugene O'Conner, tailor, Sixth and Congress, next door to Swisher's Hotel.

F. Dieterich, corner of Sixth and Congress, groceries and dry goods. This site was once known as Dieterich's Corner;

William H. Cushney, published the *Texas State Gazette*.

T. M. Smithson's Dancing Academy was located on the second floor of Hancock's and Hamilton's Store;

Jake Petmecky

L. Beardsley, house, sign and carriage painter, who lived at the Swisher House;

Casper Stuesse, barber and hair-dresser;

S. M. Swenson, who sold everything from boots to snuff;

Robert G. Rice, saddle-and-harness manufacturer;

Walter Tips Co. (1857)

The Texas State Gazette.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS IN THE 1850's

Dr. J. M. Litten, once doing business as Baker and Litten, had moved his office to a location on Congress Avenue, opposite to the Orleans Hotel. Dr. Litten, who became one of the most famous physicians and surgeons during Austin's early days, rendered his services to the public in the various branches of his profession: medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Dr. J. Hough and Dr. C. E. Newton were dentists. Dentist L. Cronkrite's office was located in the Swenson Building.



PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS IN THE 1870's

Doctors A. E. Carothers, M. A. Taylor, R. N. Lane, G. E. Routh, A. J. Shipp. The latter made the claim: No pay until cured.

Dentists: Doctors R. E. Grant, G. W. Ellington, Thomas D. Wooten, 1879's and 80's.



BUSINESSMEN IN 1840

A cabinet factory was established by A. W. Leach and L. Vancleve on Pecan Street, near the Brazos Hotel. George W. Bonnell was the editor of a newspaper; Lamar Moore, auctioneer and commission merchant; Wayne Barton was the Sheriff of Travis County; William H. Sandusky, draftsman; A. Bullock's City Cabinet Shop was a place where a citizen could have almost anything made, including ox yokes; and, the

City Restaurant was located at the rear of the Travis House.

(*The Texas Sentinel*, 1840)



SCHOOLS IN THE 1850's

Students who liked the rural life could attend classes at the famous Pestalozzian Academy, at nearby Webberville, whose principal was T. M. Seiver.

The Male and Female School was located in Swenson's Building, 8th and Congress, the third story over Duffau's Drug Store. A. Mencke and J. Kraus were at the head of this school.

The Austin Collegiate Female Institute, once located at 6th and Guadalupe, was operated by B. G. Smith.



SCHOOLS IN THE 1850's

The Austin Academy, located in the William Tell Hotel, was operated by Dr. G. Q. Warner, who was the Spanish translator for the State. Warner taught Spanish every evening from 6 to 8 p.m.



The Austin Female Academy, whose principal was G. G. Baggerly, had the following trustees: Colonel C. Kyle, N. Townsend, James Manor, J. B. Banks, J. W. Hampton, G. D. Glasscock, Dr. Joseph Rowe, W. B. Burclett, Thomas H. Jones, A. Grooms, J. Burleson and N. McArthur.

(*The Texas State Gazette*.)

MORE EARLY AUSTIN SCHOOLS

Mrs. Barr's Seminary.

The fifth session was to commence in September, 1858. Mrs. Amelia Barr's advertisement read: "A limited number of young ladies only can be taken. They will receive a thorough and accomplished education.

"Terms per session: \$25 payable at half term. No allowance made on account of absence. Music and singing: \$1 per lesson."

Thomas Baker's School was opening its third session in 1858. French, German, Greek, Latin and Spanish were taught. They also offered lessons on playing the guitar and piano.

(*Southern Intelligenser*, August, 1858)

AUSTIN SCHOOLS IN 1875

The German-American Ladies' College.

Their advertisement read: "The aim of this college is to afford young ladies a course of instruction, which is in full harmony with all the requirements of modern education. The pupils are carefully taught the English, German, French, Spanish and Latin languages."

The principals were: Natalie Von Schenck and Alice Nohlm.

The Austin Male High School was being operated by W. A. Banks.

The faculty of the *Texas Female Institute* in 1875 were:

B. W. Vineyard, Mrs. B. W. Vineyard, Miss Sue Grant, Miss Mollie Karr, Miss Lou Arnold, Miss Mary Read, and Miss Zilla Preston.

D. S. Morrison announced that: "On the 6th of September, 1875, I shall open in Austin a—

"Select classical and English School for Boys.

"On the same day, Mrs. E. J. Morrison will open a:

"Select School for Girls."

Back in 1873, the following advertisement read:

"Grace Hall—

Day and boarding school for girls

Located two squares north of Capitol. Session began on

February 8, 1873

Duncan C. Green, Rector."

(*Austin State Gazette*, October, 1875)

ATTORNEYS IN THE 1840's AND 1850's

Louis P. Cooke and A. A. Anderson, Alfred Grooms, N. C. Raymond, James Webb, W. S. Oldham, Charles L. Mann, Esler Hendree, A. J. Hamilton, J. H. Lawrence, W. A. Tarleton, Charles and Willis Robards, B. F. Carter, George W. Paschal.

(*The Texas State Gazette*, 1850's)

ATTORNEYS IN THE 1870's

Bethel Coopwood, W. A. H. Miller, Joe H. Stewart, John N. Lyle, William P. Gaines, Robert H. Ward, John B. Rector.

ATTORNEYS in the 1880's:

W. H. D. Carrington, N. G. Shelley, A. J. Peeler, Thomas S. Maxey, Dudley G. Wooten, George W. Paschal, Julius F. Oatman, Andrew Neill, Richard S. Graves, James H. Burts, George Freeman, David Doom, Bethel Coopwood, Albert O. Cooley, Fred W. Chandler, James H. Bell, Henry B. Barnhart, Osceola Archer and John W. Dowell.

BANKS IN THE 1870's

The First National Bank, capital stock \$100,000.00, with George W. Brackenridge as president. E. M. Pease was vice-president.

The Raymond and Whitis, the Eugene Bremond and the C. R. John banks.

HOTELS IN THE 1840's AND 1850's

The Barker House, once known as the Eberley House, was being operated by a Mrs. Barker, formerly of Bastrop. Thomas Glasscock was the proprietor; the Swisher House was operated by James G. Swisher; The Orleans House was a

well-known hotel here during the 1850's; Smith's Hotel, operated by E. B. Smith, was known as the Metropolitan Hotel; and, the famous Missouri House, located at 6th and Brazos, was operated by A. J. McLaughlin.

HOTELS IN THE 1860's

The famous Missouri House, located at 6th and Brazos, was operated by A. G. McLaughlin.

The Avenue Hotel, at 8th and Congress, was being operated by Mrs. H. M. Haynie.

HOTELS IN 1879-80

The Avenue Hotel, Carrollton House, St. Charles Hotel, City Hotel, Bertram House, Raymond House, Central Hotel, Kingsbury Hotel, and the Webb House.

(*Austin City Directory*, 1879-80)

HOTELS IN 1881-82

Mrs. S. G. Orr was operating the New Millett Mansion; the European Hotel, the Avenue Hotel, the Chicago House, Hotel Brunswick and Cloud's Hotel.

The Manning Infirmary was located in downtown Austin. Dr. Frank McLaughlin was the resident physician.

(*Austin City Directory*, 1881-82)



At this time, the Austin Electric Light Company had been incorporated.



The ticket office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was then located in the famous Raymond House, at 5th and Congress. The first train had arrived here in 1871.

MORE PROMINENT NAMES IN 1860's

Peter A. Meyer, saddle-and-harness maker, had his shop on Bois d'arc Street, which was known for the sign of the black saddle;

A. Heusinger, carpenter, whose shop was located on Hickory Street, in the rear of the old Land Office;

G. H. Keller, grocer;

Jones and Bennett, blacksmiths;

W. A. Pitts and Ben Henricks, auctioneers;

A. B. Palm, merchant;

L. B. Collins and Son, merchants;

J. L. Buass, who then sold fancy goods, toys and yankee notions, located in the Swenson Building;

C. W. Whitis, dealer in general merchandise;

George W. Glasscock, Jr., grocer, located in the frame Glasscock building on the Avenue;

R. Bertram, merchant;

Sawyer, Risher and Hall were operating a number of stagecoach lines out of Austin;

William Brueggerhoff, merchant;

Carl Mayer, Jewelers.

J. C. Petmecky, Austin's most famous gunsmith, operated a shooting gallery in connection with his shop;

John H. Robinson and Son, merchants, were also selling the celebrated McCormick's self-reapers.

(Compiled from *The Southern Intelligence*, 1860's)



BUSINESSMEN IN THE 1870's

Captain C. F. Millet, lumberyard;

George Struve, gunsmith;

William F. Bengener, tinware;

John A. Webb, hardware;

Radkey and Cavett, tinware;

William Brueggerhoff, merchant;

R. Von Boeckmann, printer;

S. G. Kingsbury, livery stable;

L. E. Edwards, Texas Land Agency.



BUSINESSMEN IN 1877-78

H. B. Hillyer, photographer;

T. D. Manning, oculist;

George W. Harrison, blacksmith;

A. H. Crow, grocer;

Fred Leschman, baker;

Fred Bastian, bookbinder;

Forster, Ludlow and Company, bankers;

V. E. Vaughn, saddles and harness;

Ernest Krohn, meat market;

J. C. Petmecky, gunsmith;

C. H. Haenel, sign painter;

Charles Dorbandt and Leo Littman, cigar manufacturers.

(*City Directory*, 1877-78)



BUSINESSMEN IN 1879-80

The Morley Brothers, druggists;

Phil Brahams and Brothers, merchants;

J. N. Preston, architect;

M. Kreisle, furniture;

John C. Raymond, grocer;

Rudolph Bertram, merchant;

B. Radkey, tinner.

Commodore Perry remarked, "Old Bob Harrison, the negro barber, who shaved every prominent man in Austin when I moved here and he raised the mortgage on his home by asking his patrons to contribute flowers for his funeral before death."

BUILDINGS

IN

1840

1850

1860



1840.



1850

Home of Ex-Governor Andrew Jackson
Hamilton, built 1850- 1124 Niles St



1860.



Congress Avenue in 1866 looking
North to the old Texas State Capitol.

1866 . . . East Sixth Street looking East.



MAIL BY PONY EXPRESS

In early Austin, transportation was by stage and freighting wagons which made round trips from Houston and Port Lavaca. Mail arrived once a week, and was brought in by pony express.

(According to *The Texas Handbook*)

The Travis Guards were organized in Austin on March 1, 1840. In 1840 the group was called to San Antonio to repel Indians. On December 8, 1841 the Guards escorted Sam Houston into Austin for his second inauguration.

In August, 1851, after disintegration of the original unit, a volunteer infantry company called the Travis Guards was organized at Austin.

In November, 1861, an infantry company called the Travis Rifles was recruited in Travis County and mustered into the Confederate Army. The group was stationed in Arkansas in 1862, captured in January 1863, and released in May 1863, and reassigned to another division. In 1864 they were again captured, and stayed imprisoned until the end of the war.

During the Coke-Davis controversy, the Travis Rifles, organized in Austin in 1873, were called out by E. J. Davis, but refused to obey the order and seized the legislative halls to allow the inauguration of Coke.

A Travis Rifles group was still in existence in 1890 in Austin.

THIRTY-FOUR AUSTIN NEWSPAPERS 1939-1955	
Austin City Gazette	Sunday Herald
Texas Sentinel	Statesman
New Era	Austin Evening Telegraph
Texas National Register	Daily State Journal
Tri-Weekly State Times	Texas Capitol
Six-Pounder	Austin Daily Globe
Rambler	Das Wochenblatt
Lone Star Ranger	Austin Daily Review
Evening News	Austin Daily Sun
Tri-Weekly Intelligencer	Austin Prohibitionist
Intelligencer-Echo	Iconoclast
Southwestern American	Texas Vorwärts
Scorpion	Austin News
Tri-Weekly Austin Republican,	Texas Posten
The Austin Daily Republican	Austin Daily Tribune
Austin Record	Austin American
	Austin Daily Dispatch, and
	new Austin Daily Tribune
	South Austin News

AUSTIN EVENTS TO REMEMBER

In 1869, the Colorado River reached the highest point in history in July—42 feet.

From the "*Daily City Gazette*," Austin, Texas, November 3, 1876: "The International and Great Northern Railway Company being extended to Duval in Travis County and only seven miles from Austin, to accommodate their patrons have placed in operation between the two points a line of large and roomy fourhorse concord coaches, which leave Austin daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., connecting with trains leaving Duval at 10:30 A. M. Travelers will find by taking this route that time, money and distance is saved. No delays; close connections at all points; trains always on time. Every effort will be made by the management to make the route complete in all its appointments. All the latest improvements to insure comfort and safety are in use on this road. Ticket office in City Clock Building, where all information will be furnished in person or by letter. P. J. Lawless, Ticket Agt."

From the "*Daily Democratic Statesman*," Austin, Texas, January 18, 1877: "Improvement is still the order of the day down about the International depot. Yesterday the main track into the center of Cyprus Street was extended to the Avenue, and a train arrived loaded with gravel which was being deposited upon the street to bring it up to a level with the track. Considering the bad weather, business about the depot appeared to be quite lively. Mr. Lawless, the ticket agent, says the new Pullman sleepers ordered for this end of the road will arrive by the first, when travel from here on the International by the night train will become more common and popular."

City delivery mail service was established in Austin, Texas, May 1, 1883.

In 1887, the Old Board of Trade (predecessor of Chamber of Commerce) was established.

The State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind for colored youths, was established in 1887.

1870 BUSINESS LEADERS

J. C. Clark, proprietor of the Metropolitan Barber Shop, 613 Congress Avenue;

John Bremond, wholesale dealer in dry goods and groceries;

William Brueggerhoff, commission merchant;

C. T. Sisson, merchant;

Ocar Samostz, druggist;

James W. Jones, editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Journal*;

Charles Domschke, blacksmith and wagon-maker, whose shop and residence were located on the present site of the Hotel Commodore Perry;

William Walsh and Company were the operators of the Mt. Bonnell Lime Works, which had been established in 1875;

The renowned Eclipse Livery Stable, operated by Monroe Miller;

Capital City Flour Mills;

Jacob Stern was the proprietor of the Barton Springs Mills;

William Raatz was the agent for the Hall Safe and Lock Company;

Henry Hirshfeld, merchant;

J. Gayetti was a tent manufacturer;

Clarence Lathrop operated a stationery store;

Charles Lundberg operated the New Orleans Bakery;

Ed Christian and S. Loomis operated a lumberyard;

F. M. and John W. Maddox were land agents;

Eugene Von Boeckmann, printer;

R. Von Boeckmann operated a blank-book manufactory;

Carl Mayer, jeweler;

B. C. Wells, jeweler;

Charles F. Millett was the proprietor of a lumberyard and of the famous Millett Opera House;

William B. Walker was a Commission merchant;

Joseph Nalle operated a lumberyard;

Henry Roehnert operated the French Bakery;

Julian Prade was the proprietor of a Confectionery shop;

James H. Raymond was a banker;

F. E. Ruffin was an architect;

S. B. Hill was one of the best-known photographers in Texas;

Edward W. Shands, George B. Zimpelman and James V. Bergen were general land Agents;

S. Friedberger's Temple of Fashion was located in the Sampson Bldg.;

Charles Koch, tailor;

Peter C. Taylor operated a lime kiln;

Walter Tips operated a hardware store;

John J. Tobin was a druggist;



BUSINESSMEN in 1881-82:

A Van Patten and C. F. Bissell were dealers in lumber.

Max Paul, grocer;

Adolph Kempen, cabinetmaker;

H. R. Marks, photographer;

William Von Rosenberg, land agent;

Joseph Luchsinger, meat market;

A. and H. Scutze were publishing the *Austin Wochenblatt*, the only German newspaper in the city;

C. A. Dahlich, furniture;

Joseph Brunet, ice factory;

George A. Brush, tinware;

James H. Collett, general land agent;

John T. Brackenridge was president of the First National Bank;

Walter Graham, druggist;

Michael Paggi; blacksmith and wagon manufacturer;

Herman Schmidt was the proprietor of Star House Restaurant;

L. Schoolherr and Brother, merchants;

W. Jacoby, ice cream parlor;

J. W. Hall and Mrs. A. A. Hall, florists;

J. W. Jones was manager of the Austin Telephone Exchange, second floor, 1905 Congress; and

William Radam operated the Pleasant Valley Nursery.

☆

THE CITY HOSPITAL

By 1883, the City-County Hospital was being erected in Austin, and cost about \$10,000. The new hospital was formally opened during the Summer of 1884.

Located at 14th and Sabine, the hospital was furnished with twenty beds.

This two-story stone building, with its two towers and Mansard roof, was the creation of the Austin architect—John Andrewartha.

(Data on old photo,
Austin Public Library.)

Joe C. Koen, Jeweler (1888)

☆

The Colorado river was named by Spaniards. In their language it means "red."

☆

MERCHANTS IN 1884

The Austin House was being operated by James Perry. It was located at 10th and Brazos.

The Shumake House, operated by a Mrs. Shumake, was located at West 6th and Colorado Streets.

Y. Garlia's famous Chili Stand was located at 840 Congress Avenue. There were private rooms for ladies upstairs.

Swindels Printing House was located at 921 Congress Avenue. It was operated by E. W. Swindells.

J. A. Jackson was known as the popular pawnbroker. His office was located at 118 East 6th St.

(*The Austin Daily Capital*, March, 1884)

One of the best known merchants in East Austin during the 1880's was William Wellmer. At this time, it was beginning to be a popular idea for a merchant to have a good wagonyard.

Back in 1884, his advertisement read:

"William Wellmer . . . dealer in general merchandise, family and plantation supplies. Grist mill. Wood and wagonyard.

"1600 and 1602 Sabine Street."

(*The Austin Daily Capital*,
March 23, 1884)

AUSTIN HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

On June 11, 1865, the treasury located in the State Capitol was robbed and the distressed Governor Murrah rode out of Austin on a mule, bound for exile in Mexico. He soon died. His burial place in Mexico is not known.

On June 19, 1865 (Juneteenth), General Granger of the United States Army proclaimed the freedom of negro slaves and voided all Texas laws. A. J. Hamilton of Austin had been appointed Governor, by President Andrew Johnson on June 17, 1865.

In March, 1867, Austin and all Texas were placed under military rule (misrule) by the U. S. Congress.

On July 30, 1867, E. M. Pease of Austin was appointed Governor (his third term, separated from his first two terms by 14 years).

In September 1869, Pease, disheartened and powerless to aid Texas under military and carpet bag rule, resigned from the office of Governor.

In February, 1870, by act of Congress, Texas was readmitted to the Union. Edmund J. Davis of Austin, by then had been elected for four years as Governor under the surveillance of the military and carpet baggers who controlled the polls.

In April, 1870, the legislature at Austin passed a homestead law and laws for building up a system of public schools.

In 1872, by popular vote, Austin was once again chosen the capital of Texas.

In 1873, the Democrats were again in power. Coke and Hubbard, the party's candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, had a majority at the ballot box of some 50,000 votes.

CRURCH DIRECTORY—1860's

The Methodist: The Rev. J. W. Whipple.

The Baptist: The Rev. R. H. Taliaferro.

The Lutheran: The Rev. J. G. Lieb. What makes this so different from other churches, is the fact that services were held at 3 p.m. on Sundays.

The Episcopal: The Rev. Charles Gillette.

The Catholic: The Revs. N. Felton and J. M. Geraud.

The Presbyterian: The Rev. William M. Baker.

The Cumberland Presbyterian: The Revs. Finis E. Foster, Alpha Young and J. J. A. Roach.

The Christian: The Rev. J. Jones.

UNIVERSITY LOCATED BY TEXAS VOTERS

In 1881, Austin was the winner of a statewide election wherein the people were called to decide at the polls where their state university should be located.

On November 17, 1882, under the watchful eye of Thomas G. Wooten of Austin, member of the first Board of Regents, the cornerstone for the west wing of the Old Main Building was laid on the famous "40 acres" on College Hill, which 40 years before that date, had been the site for a university of the first class in Austin.

On September 15, 1883, the doors of the state university were entered by its first students. — *Under Texas Skies.*

CHURCHES AND PASTORS IN THE 80's

St. David's Episcopal Church—
The Rev. Thomas B. Lee.



The Episcopal Chapel—The Rev.
George W. Dumbel.



The Methodist-Episcopal Church
South, built in 1883. This famous
old church was then located oppo-
site of St. Mary's Cathedral. It is
now located at 12th and Lavaca—
The Rev. William Shapard.



The Methodist—E. C. N. The
Rev. W. E. McCarty.



The First Presbyterian Church—
The Rev. E. B. Wright. Opposite to
this Church, at 7th and Lavaca, was
the Cumberland Presbyterian
Church, which was sold and dem-
olished in 1955.

The Southern Presbyterian
Church, 8th and Brazos. The Rev.
R. K. Smoot.



The Swedish Methodist Episcopal
Church, which was then located at
15th and Red River. The Rev.
Charles Charnquest. Services were
held here three times daily on Sun-
day.



The First Baptist Church—The
Rev. C. C. Chaplin.



The Christian Church, 8th and
Colorado—The Rev. M. Pattie.



The Roman Catholic Church.
This was located at 9th and Brazos—
The Rev. D. G. Spillard.

EXCITING HISTORY IN 1876

On the night of January 13, 1874, the basement of the state-house was occupied by Davis, his officers and a company of negro soldiers. Above them the fourteenth legislature was in session and declared Richard Coke officially the winner over Davis. After a few days and a rejected appeal to President U. S. Grant, for support, he bowed himself out and Coke and the Democrats took possession of the Capitol. "Them were the most exciting days up to that hour in Austin's glamorous history."

In 1876, the constitution was adopted, its fifth since statehood. All five were written by delegates to conventions held in Austin.

In May, 1876, Coke resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, and Richard B. Hubbard of Tyler became Governor. That was the year of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Governor Hubbard, noted for his great eloquence, delivered a speech there that was read throughout the United States and translated into French and German. The results of that address included much advertising of Austin and Texas and nearly doubled the wealth and population of the state by the year 1880. Modern conversational speech-making, so far has not brought results comparable to the influence of Texas orators like Hubbard, Joe Bailey, James Stephen Hogg, Morris Shepard, James E. Ferguson, Pat M. Neff and Tom Connally—all of whom lived for a while here in Austin.

STATE BANKING LAW

After the War between the States, all Texas banks were chartered by the Federal Government and called National Banks. A national bank could not be organized with capital stock of less than \$25,000.

In 1905 the Legislature passed a law which permitted the creation of state banks with a minimum capital of \$10,000. The safety of deposits was at first assured by a guaranty fund contributed by all the banks, but this law was later repealed.



Texas League of professional baseball—December 15, 1887.
The first season was started on April 18, 1888.

(Handbook of Texas)

CITY OFFICIALS IN 1879-80

The Mayor was J. C. DeGress;
City Marshal—Ed. Creary;
City Clerk—L. M. Bradley;
Ass'r-Collector—Fred Sterzing;
City Treasurer—J. W. Howard;
City Attorney—C. D. Johns;
City Physician—R. H. L. Bibb;
Market Master—Val C. Giles.



RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN 1865

The officials of the city were appointed by the Governor:

Mayor—Col. Thomas W. Ward.
Recorder-Treasurer—A. T. Logan.
Marshall—I. M. Blackwell.

Alderman: B. O. Tong, J. M. W. Hall, H. A. Haralson, Frank Brown, W. A. Hamilton, A. A. Foster, John S. Spence and S. W. Baker.

One good bit of news: The city was out of debt.



At this time, the Fire Department, which had been organized in 1870, had a membership of about 200. The Fire Chief was Joseph A. Nagle.



STREETCARS IN AUSTIN

By 1875, the citizens of Austin saw the mule-driven streetcars on some of its broad streets. It is interesting to note that more fares were collected on Sundays than on Saturdays.

By the latter part of February, 1891, the first electric streetcars were placed in operation.

The last streetcar rolled down the tracks in 1940.

A. T. JACKSON,
Southwestern Hist. Quart.,
October, 1954.

HISTORY BRIEFS

F. J. Smith of Austin in 1886 patented a formula for the cure of diseases of the blood in animals.

Joseph A. Bachman of Austin in 1888 secured a patent for cotton pressing machinery.

John Garner of Uvalde, who lived in Austin while a member of the legislature, is the only Texan elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States of America.

In 1925, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, wife of the late Governor James E. Ferguson, who now resides in Austin, was the first woman to take the oath of office of the Governor of Texas, serving one term (1925-1927), and another two-year term from 1933 to 1935.

Sam Rayburn of Bonham has served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. He lived in Austin while a member of the State legislature.

Justice Tom Clark of Dallas is the only Texan to serve on the United States Supreme Court. He lived in Austin while a student in the University. He served as Attorney General of the United States prior to appointment to the highest court in the land.

Austin has been the home of more Postmaster-Generals than any other city in the nation. The first during the Republic of Texas; the second, John H. Reagan, first Chairman of the Railroad Commission. He served as Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America; and, the third, Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By 1875, there was still quite a bit of anti-free schools sentiment in Austin and Texas. One report then had it, "That the history of the country down to the present time, 1875, will not warrant the conclusion that any species of compulsory education was entertained or would be tolerated.

"That it was not—could not have been—the intention of the men of 1836 or 1845, to declare that a system of free public schools should be maintained by a direct tax on the property and industries of the people throughout all time."

(*Austin State Gazette*, October 26, 1875)

School in Austin.

(Ad) "The Hood Seminary

202 West 8th St. A home school for Texas girls. The tenth session opens September 3, 1888. Literature, languages, science, music and art. Careful literary and moral training has always characterized the institution. Limited to sixty pupils. R. L. Hood."

(*Austin Statesman*, August 24, 1888)

SCHOOLS IN THE 1870's

The Austin Male Academy, of which William Banks was principal.

The Texas Female Institute, of which W. W. Fontaine was president.

The Gem Business College and Telegraph Institute, located in the old Cook Building, 6th and Congress. W. H. Caldwell and J. W. Jones were the principals.

(*Austin Statesman*, 1870's)



SCHOOLS IN 1879-80

The Austin Graded School, 12th and Rio Grande. This is now known as Pease School.

The Texas Military Institute. Located on a high hill at the western city limits, there were about sixty-five students in attendance. The

Superintendent was Colonel John G. James.

The Texas German and English Academy, whose principal and proprietor was the well-known Jacob Rickle. The teacher of drawing here was Hermann Lungkwitz, once an associate of W. H. Huddle, who painted the Capture of Santa Anna and numerous portraits of Texans.

J. W. Jones was the proprietor of Jones' Commercial College.

The Texas Female Institute. The president of the institute was W. W. Fontaine.

The Austin Collegiate Female Institute. The principal was Professor B. J. Smith.



The Austin City Infirmary. Dr. Frank McLaughlin, in charge.

1875 — JACOB BICKLER SCHOOLS — 1902

Professor Jacob Bickler's schools in Austin were recognized as important educational institutions in Texas for a period of more than twenty years, between the years 1875 and 1902.

Jacob Bickler, a native of Germany, came to America when a lad of fourteen years. He received his early education in Milwaukee and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees at the University of Wisconsin. He came to Austin in December, 1872, and two years later was married to Miss Martha Lungwitz, a daughter of Hermann Lungkwitz, who was a noted pioneer landscape artist of Texas. He established a private school—Texas German and English Academy—a school for boys and young men, in 1877, which he operated until 1887, when he accepted the Superintendency of the Galveston Public Schools. The Academy was first located on West Fourteenth Street, between Colorado and Lavaca Streets, and when larger quarters were needed, it was removed to the old Texas Military Institute building, (also known as the Castle) at Eleventh and Blanco Streets. He returned to Austin from Galveston in 1892 and then established and operated the widely-known Bickler Academy, a preparatory school for boys and girls. The Academy was located at 110 West Thirteenth Street until 1897, when it was removed to 1904 San Antonio Street, where it was conducted until his death in April, 1902. Soon after his death a beautiful gray granite obelisk was erected at his grave by his former students, which bears the following inscriptions:

“HE LIFTED US FURTHER FROM THE DUST
AND GAVE US A WIDER VIEW.”

“ERECTED IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE
BY HIS FORMER STUDENTS.”

As a tribute to his memory and in appreciation of his labors in the general cause of education, one of the public schools of Austin was named Bickler School (now Bickler Administration Building) by the Austin School Board.



The period of Progress was about 1889 when the old wood stove went its way and gas was furnished Austin for heating and cooking.



SCHOOLS IN 1881-82: St. Mary's Academy and the Stuart Female Seminary. (*Austin City Directory*, 1881-1882)



Dr. Carlos E. Castenada was invested as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in St. Mary's Church on October 12, 1941, in recognition of his research on the “Catholic Heritage in Texas,” sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, and edited by Rev. Paul J. Foik, Chairman of the Catholic Historical Commission in Texas.

EARLY PROBLEMS

Colonel John M. Swisher was one of early Austin's best-known businessmen; operated a banking business. When he fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, he was still a teenager. Colonel Swisher passed away in 1891.

An interesting pamphlet was issued by Colonel John M. Swisher in 1878. He wrote in part:

"At the time the Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Austin to be the Capital of the Republic of Texas, all the territory west, north and east of it was almost an unexplored region, to all intents and purposes the hunting ground of the savages, and the roaming area of the buffaloes.

"Scarcely had the Commissioners made their selection, however, when a tirade of abuse went up against them. Bribery and corruption were boldly charged. Some of the noblest men of the Republic, led by General Sam Houston, joined in the hue and cry and, for several years, Austin had a very precarious existence.

"Dr. Anson Jones, who had been elected to succeed General Houston to the office of President of the Republic, being in favor of the City of Austin for the Capital, by proclamation caused the delegates selected to consider the question of annexation and form a State Constitution, to assemble in Austin instead of Washington, where the Congress of the Republic had been convened by General Houston.

"During the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, Austin contained a population of 500 to 1,500 persons. Barring the Indian raids and the insecurity of life, Austin was a pleasant village to live in.

"The society was composed chiefly of the officials, clerks and employees of the Government. Everyone knew each other.

"General Sam Houston once remarked that he would 'live to see the City of Austin the hunting ground of the Indians, and the roaming site of buffaloes'.

"By 1861, city lots rose in value from almost nothing to about \$2,000 for choice unimproved lots on Congress Avenue, and from \$100 to \$500 for lots less favorably located.

"During the Civil War but little business was transacted. After

the war, Austin became the headquarters of the army in Texas. A few years later, the headquarters were removed to San Antonio. Austin was again disconsolate. Austin now had a population of about 4,000 persons.

“But, the Houston and Texas Central branch was being extended from Brenham to Austin. But, we then did not look to railroads for relief, and it was with considerable difficulty that \$1,000 could be raised to donate ground for a local depot. I think I canvassed ten days to raise the money, and, after all, four or five men had to advance it.

“On December 25, 1871, the last spike was driven at Austin. At this time, Austin had no competing lines.

“The I. & G. N. arrived about five years later.”

(As republished in Austin Statesman, April 13, 1890.)



CARL DOMSCHKE

Carl Domschke was one of Austin's most famous blacksmiths.

His home was one of the most substantial looking, cozy little stone residences in the vicinity of the State Capitol. Located at 202 East 14th, it was built by Carl Domschke for his young wife, Johanna, before the Civil War.

Carl Domschke had come to Austin in order to work on the new limestone Capitol, which was then being constructed on Capitol Hill; later, he installed an iron stairway in the Old Land Office Building. This comfortable residence, with its so-called secret cellar, was later purchased by Senator William M. Brown.

Just after the Civil War, Carl Domschke erected another comfortable residence at 8th and Brazos. Built of brick, it also had a number of basement rooms. Domschke also erected a two-story hotel, or boarding house, adjacent to his residence during the early 1880's.

Domschke operated a blacksmith shop, which faced East 8th Street, and he was a genius at manufacturing anything from buggies to plows.

Carl Domschke passed away in 1910. The swanky Hotel Commodore Perry is now located on this property.

LAST OF THE LANDMARKS

Once Used as Courthouse and School!

Back in 1883, a local newspaper published the following interesting story:

"The City clock was striking the hour of noon on Monday, November 26, 1883.

"From the attic a thread of flame could be seen in the house owned by James 'Doc' Day, and occupied by H. D. Patrick. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the roof. The firemen were unable to save the dwelling, which was located in the Tenth Ward. The house, probably worth \$2,500, was insured for \$1,500.

"This building is said to have had a thrilling history. The history of that house is in fact a part of the history of the heroic days of the Republic of Texas.

"This was one of the original public structures built under the direction of the Commissioners who laid out the Capitol of the Texas Republic in 1839, and was once occupied as a Commissary storehouse and ordnance department.

"The famous General J. G. Chalmers was Adjutant General, and his family occupied the house during the time of the Mexican War. Mrs. Chalmer's once looked out the window and saw Indians prowling about the property. They finally stole the horses from the stable.

"This famous old building was once used as a Courthouse! Judge Lee said several terms of Court were held there. Judge Hancock was on the bench at that time.

"This old building also was once used as a schoolhouse. The school marm's name was a Miss Payne. Our Justice Von Rosenberg attended school here when he was a small boy.

"In 1846, the State was admitted to the Union. A few years later, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of these old public buildings. At that time, this historic structure was sold to A. H. Boerne, who fixed it up as a house."

(*Austin Weekly Statesman*, November 29, 1883)

SUTOR HOTEL

The name of Sutor was already well known during the very early days in Austin.

The frame residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Sutor was located on the west side of Congress Avenue, near 3rd street.

Although the property was owned by the Sutors, a hotel was erected here during the early 1890's and operated by Captain W. H. Salge, who named it the Hotel Salge, which was operated on the European plan.

By 1903, the Salge changed hands and became known as the Hotel Sutor. Because it was located across the street from Austin's two depots, at 3rd and Congress, the Sutor, operated by William J. Sutor, son of the Fred Sutors, became one of the best known hotels in Central Texas to "drummers" and traveling men.

TRIBUTE TO HALLY BRYAN PERRY

By DR. EUGENE C. BARKER, Knight of San Jacinto.

Hally Ballinger Bryan, grandniece of Stephen F. Austin, and former widow of Emmett L. Perry of Freeport, was interred in the State Cemetery on July 8, 1955. She had long planned to rest here, in the Austin lot with her father and sister. Her father was Colonel Guy M. Bryan, former C. S. A., who died in Austin in 1898. He was the grandson of Moses Austin, the son of James Bryan and Moses Austin's daughter, Emily, who later married James F. Perry and removed to Texas in 1831. Hally Bryan Perry was well known to a vast range of Texans. Her father preserved and carefully protected the family historical records of Moses and Stephen Austin and she, her sister, and younger brother, Guy, became, after the father's death, executor of the Austin Papers and presented them to the University of Texas.

For many years of her early life Mrs. Perry lived in Galveston, Houston, Austin, and Freeport. During the past few years she resided at Alpine where she died. She, with a cousin, Miss Betty Ballinger, of Galveston, organized the Daughters of the Republic of Texas more than sixty years ago.



Capitol on Fire



Fire Department

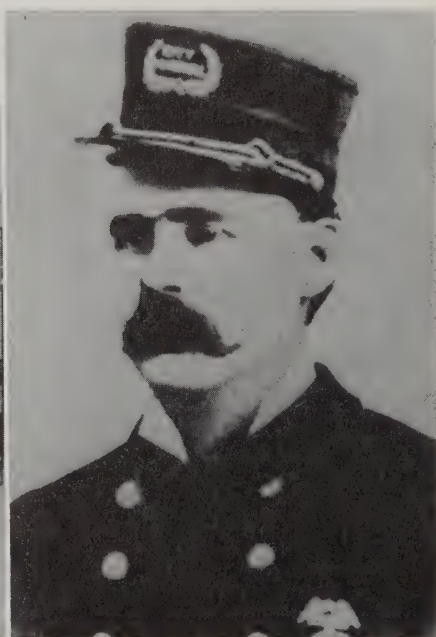


Northward sweep the thundering herds over the Chisholm Trail.



PROPRIETOR
ECLIPSE STABLES.
Finest Hearses, Carriages, Etc.,
in the South.

Eclipse Stables



BEN THOMPSON
Austin marshall in the early 80's.

AN OCCASION OF GLADNESS

THE GRANITE CAPITOL DEDICATED.

The Grounds and Capacious State Edifice Filled

With Texans, All Feeling an Individual

Interest in the Capitol.

(Austin Statesman)

AUSTIN, May 16, 1888.—The trains came in early and they came in loaded. The people got up early and at once took to the streets to see what was to be seen, and nature seemed to be doing her level best to give them plenty of fresh breeze and shining sun free of cost. Long before the hour set for the dedication ceremonies the capitol grounds and the capacious stomach of the great capitol was filled with Texans, dressed out in the very best that their neighborhoods afforded. They exhausted the seating capacity of the place, then filled the standing room, crowded out on the balconies and pressed from behind, and perched with and frightened the swallows from their mud houses under the eaves. The great building and humanity for windows, while its cornices were human faces. No such crowd ever gathered in Austin, if in any other part of the State. They came from everywhere and each brought his provincialism with him. The size of Texas can be more fully appreciated by a

SCRUTINY OF STYLES IN DRESS,

in conduct and in appearance of such a crowd. The North Texas man is easily distinguished from his South Texas brother in walk, as the North Texas woman is distinguished from the South and East Texas woman in the style of her dress. The man from Maine is not more different from the man from Florida than are the people of the different parts of this State, yet they were social, free and easy with one another. In this respect all were alike. Each person seemed to think that he had an individual interest in the capitol and in everything pertaining to the occasion, and none lost the proverbial Texas good humor except when some Austinite put on the screws just a little too tight. As the day progressed and the hour for the dedication arrived the avenue leading from the capitol to the bridge became crowded. From the former 20,000 people could be seen. It was easier to stand still than to walk about, and they therefore stood

still. Senator Houston was speaking at the capitol, and men a half a mile away stood in their tracks for an hour

PRETENDING TO BE LISTENING

to the speech, for if Texans have one peculiarity more marked than another it is respect and reverence for oratorical efforts. Only brass bands can make them forget themselves, and on this occasion the brass bands were silent when the ceremonies were being performed. And they were long, so long that many a weary soul pined for a conclusion or a change. Even a runaway team would have been a relief. This, of course, does not apply to those in the immediate vicinity of the platform, on which Senator Houston delivered his magnificent address. They were willing there that he should go on for hours, and his speech made the minutes fly and the hours move fast with men who sat near him. The dedication was to be an occasion of gladness, and it was so to nearly every one, but the sight to some was as when a man has reached the zenith of his ambition, grasped the honors of the world and then proudly laid those honors at the feet of his mother as the winner of them, and she, smiling in the fruition of all her hopes, wishes that she be taken to her room that she may give thanks to God and die.

THE DEDICATION.

CEREMONIES AND SPEECHES SYNOPSIS.

AUSTIN, TEX., May 16.—By sun up this morning the people began to look for places to see the procession and dedication ceremonies. At the south front of the capitol, under the grand 60-foot arch, a space was set apart for the dignitaries and the orators of the occasion. Gilmore's band was to have discoursed music from the stand, but was crowded out and swept off by the eager crowd. Representative Strong of the House special committee made an obstinate struggle with the crowd and kept enough seats for the principal guests and speakers. These filed in from the review of the military procession about 11:30.

Among the prominent personages were the commanding presence of Gen. Stanley and his staff, the striking military figure of the gallant Gen. Enrique, a Mexican representing President Diaz of the Mexican Republic, Gen. Santos Benavides, representing the Governor of Nuevo Leon, Gov. Ross, the supreme judges of the State and Federal officials.



Austin has always been proud of the capitol. Austinites paid \$1,545 for the 18,000-pound cornerstone, which required the combined power of 16 yoke of oxen to pull it from the quarry to the railroad.

Twenty-thousand people attended the cornerstone setting ceremonies presided over by Gov. John Ireland on March 2, 1885. Also participating were Barnett Gibbs, Lieutenant Governor, and L. L. Foster, speaker of the House of Representatives. Foster, a Limestone County man, served on the first railroad commission of Texas and later was president of Texas A. and M.

The date marked the 49th anniversary of Texas Independence, and the Austin Greys, the Austin Light Artillery and the Austin Rifles of the state militia, paraded down Congress Avenue along with the entire Austin Fire Department and a group from the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas.



FIRST CAPITOL OF TEXAS AT COLUMBIA
ON THE BRAZOS. 1836



SECOND CAPITOL AT HOUSTON, 1837
THE RICE HOTEL NOW OCCUPIES THIS SITE



THIRD CAPITOL AT AUSTIN, 1839
THIS BUILDING WAS ONCE RAIDED BY
COMANCHE INDIANS



FOURTH CAPITOL AT AUSTIN, 1855
DESTROYED BY FIRE 1881



The Goddess of Liberty has been raised
to her position on the dome of the Capitol.
--- Statesman, February 26, 1888.

Colorado Commandery and Brenham Commandery leading, the Masonic procession filed

AROUND THE PLATFORM

in front of the stand, under command of Judge Anson Rainey, grand master of Masonic ceremonies. Gov. Ross introduced Rev. B. Woolam, who prayed.

Judge A. W. Terrell was then introduced and made the speech of welcome, which was rather lengthy and covered a great extent of history. The gifted speaker fought over again the bloody contests at San Jacinto and the Alamo, and sang the praise of the Anglo-Saxon race in a strain that elicited frequent applause from all, except, perhaps, the distinguished Mexican guests of the city and State who were listening.

The governor then introduced Col. Abner Taylor, the builder of the capitol. His remarks were received with great applause. In substance he said that when notified he would be expected to speak, it was intimated to him that if he desired he could select some one to speak in his behalf. "The first act," he went on to say, "I performed after assuming the responsibility of erecting this building was to select one to speak for me. That one is now present and I shall leave the task of speaking to that one, with confidence that full

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE

to my associates and myself. I have listened to the gifted speaker who has welcomed you here and shall listen to my distinguished friend from North Texas, but when all that has been said or may be said on this occasion may have been forgotten and we have all passed away, the friend who speaks for me will still be here. When the ages have gone by, century upon century rolling by, the one who speaks for me will still be remembered. He needs no introduction (raising his hand toward the building); there stands my orator. That magnificent building speaks for me, and nothing that I can say, or that any tongue can say, will add one word. I have often been asked why Texas was building such a magnificent house. My answer has been that it is only in keeping with this grand State." After complimenting the State, Mr. Taylor expressed his thanks to the State officers, who were connected with the work of construction, for their kindness and courtesy to him. "We have had differences

such as would naturally occur in conducting so great an enterprise, but they have all been adjusted satisfactorily to all the parties, and, I may say with the State always getting

THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN.

Col. Taylor then tendered to the State, through the governor, the granite capitol, which he hoped would be cared for and would stand a monument of pride to the people of Texas. Every word of the speech was distinctly uttered and heard far out in the crowd.

Senator Temple Houston, introduced by the governor, made the speech of the occasion, receiving the building in the name of the State. Speaking thirty-five minutes rapidly and connectedly, it is not possible to synopsise any part of it without doing the orator injustice. There were eloquent passages and striking reflections upon the mutability of the nations and races of man in it.

Upon the close of the speech Gilmore's band didn't play, but the Mason's proceeded in due and ancient order to dedicate the building to the uses of the government of the great Texas commonwealth. There was a lack of police force on the ground and stand requisite to maintain good order and exclude the masses of people from the platform and stand. Before closing the governor introduced to the people Col. Blount, the only living signer of the declaration of Texas independence.



CAPITOL QUIZ

Q. Who designed the present Capitol?

A. Colonel E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Michigan.

Q. How many sheets of paper did the contract contain?

A. The contract required 32 sheets of legal cap paper.

Q. Who had the honor of shoveling the first dirt for the Capitol?

A. Colonel N. L. Norton and Judge Joseph Lee, Capitol Building Commissioners.

Q. When was the cornerstone laid at the Capitol?

A. In 1885; the cornerstone is said to weigh 16,000 pounds.

Q. Who was Governor in 1885?

A. John (Oxcart) Ireland.

Q. Thousands of persons attended the ceremonies of the laying of the Capitol cornerstone. When Governor John Ireland asked them about limestone or granite, and which was better, what did the crowd shout?

A. "Red granite."

Q. When was it decided to use red granite?

A. In 1885.

Q. *Where was the granite obtained?*

A. Granite Mountain, Burnet County.

Q. *Is it true that all the granite was donated, free of all charges?*

A. Yes; gift of N. L. Norton, W. H. Westfall and G. W. Lacy.

Q. *How many convicts were employed at the Oatmanville and Granite Mountain quarries?*

A. Nearly 500.

Q. *What did the Capitol Syndicate construct to the Capitol grounds?*

A. A narrow gauge railroad, up East Avenue and East 12th to the grounds.

Q. *How was heavy material lifted in building the Capitol?*

A. By eight derricks.

Q. *What type of fence was built around the Capitol grounds, and who built it?*

A. Flume and Rex, of Austin. The granite wall cost more than \$15,000. The iron fence atop the wall cost more than \$6,000. The contractor for the iron fence was the Moss, Voss and Company, of Springfield, Ohio, builders of Buck-eye fences.

Q. *Two wells are said to have been dug on the Capitol grounds in 1890. Who dug the wells?*

A. The State. Depths of the wells: 1560 feet and 1050 feet.

Q. *What was under the Capitol dome?*

A. An artesian well.

Q. *Limestone for the Capitol could be obtained from Oatmanville (now Oak Hill, Texas), and Bedford, Indiana. Which was chosen?*

A. Oatmanville, about seven miles southwest of Austin.

Q. *At that time, who was Governor of Texas?*

A. O. M. Roberts.

Q. *Which famous building was used for Legislative purposes?*

A. Milletts's Opera House.

Q. *Which type of persons were employed to obtain limestone for the Capitol at Oatmanville (Oak Hill)?*

A. State convicts.

Q. *What nickname was given the railroad running between Burnet and Granite Mountain?*

A. The Wilkeville and Roseville Railroad.

Q. *How many were employed in helping construct the Capitol?*

A. About 2,000.

Q. *Where was the material for the dome of the Capitol constructed?*

A. In Charleroi, Belgium. When finished, it cost \$250,000.

Q. *What is the official name of the statue atop the State Capitol?*

A. The Goddess of Liberty. Holding a sword, downward, in her right hand, and a Lone Star, aloft, in her left hand, the Goddess of Liberty was hoisted to her lofty position on the dome in 1888.

Q. *How high is the Capitol?*

A. 311 feet, then the highest State Capitol in the Union.

Q. *How many carloads of material were used in the construction of the Capitol?*

A. About 15,000 carloads, including four thousand carloads of granite.

Q. *If the granite had not been donated, free of charge, and if about 500 convicts had not been employed, how much did the contractors say the new Capitol would have cost?*

A. Instead of costing nearly \$4,-500,000, the sum would have been from seven to ten million dollars.

Q. What shape does the Capitol resemble?

A. A Greek Cross.

Q. When was the Treasury's old safe installed, and how much did it weigh?

A. 1885; weight, 25,000 pounds.

Q. What did the contractor use in 1886 in order to allow work at night?

A. Gus Wilke strung electric lights around the Capitol.

Q. Who was the first Governor in the new Capitol?

A. Governor Sul Ross.

Q. How many were in Austin on Dedication Day?

A. Between 20,00 and 30,000.

Q. Who was in command of the Mounted Police?

A. City Marshall James Lucy.

Q. Who made speeches?

A. Governor Sul Ross; the Hon. A. W. Terrell; Colonel Abner Taylor; and Senator Temple Houston, son of Sam Houston, and others.

Q. What was placed atop the Capitol dome in 1888?

A. A Texas flag.

Q. How many capitals has Texas had?

A. Texas has had more capitals than any state in the Union or any country in the western world. There have been eight capitol buildings since March, 1836, and all are shown in the Texas Memorial Museum, drawn by P. B. Searcy, an Austin artist.

Q. What Texas Governor was born on July 4?

A. S. W. T. Lanham, twenty-

fourth Texas Governor, was born in South Carolina on July 4, 1846, the year that marked the completion of official formalities attendant upon the full admission of Texas into the Union.

Q. What Governors of Texas fought for the Confederacy?

A. Governors of Texas who wore the gray in the war between the states were: Clark, Lubbock, Throckmorton, Coke, Hubbard, Roberts, Ireland, Ross, Sayers, and Lanham.

Q. What Governors of Texas fought on the Union side?

A. Governors of Texas who wore the blue of soldiers of the Union were Hamilton and Davis. Although Pease was an Unionist, he was a staunch Texas patriot also, and refused to shed any of the blood of Texans. Hamilton for a time was in command of federal forces along the lower Rio Grande.

Q. Who was the Texas Governor during the first World War?

A. W. P. Hobby was serving as Governor when war was declared in 1917, having succeeded to the office from the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Q. How many Governors has Texas had and where were they from?

A. Thirty-five men and one woman have served as Governor of Texas. Twelve of them were born in Texas and twenty-four in these other states: Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Connecticut, Mississippi, and Florida.

1838 — JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT — 1955

From *A History of the Civil Courts of Texas* by Leila Downs Clark Wynn.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Collingsworth, James, Chief Justice	12-16-1836 to 7-23-1838
Birdsall, John, Chief Justice	11-19-1838 to 12-12-1838
Rusk, Thomas J., Chief Justice	12-12-1838 to 12-5-1840
Hamphill, John, Chief Justice	12-5-1840 to 2-19-1846
Jones, William J.	1-13-1840 to 1-5-1846
Mills, John T.	1-13-1840 to 7-17-1844
Robinson, J. W.	1-13-1840 to 1-10-1841
Branch, E. T.	1-13-1840 to 8-12-1840
Shelby, Anthony B.	1-13-1840 to 1-10-1841
Hutchinson, Anderson	1-11-1841 to 2-8-1842
Terrell, George W.	8-12-1840 to 2-6-1841
Scurry, Richardson A.	1-11-1841 to 2-8-1842
Hansford, John M.	1-11-1841 to 1-10-1842
Baylor, Robert E. B.	1-11-1841 to 7-22-1844
Morris, Richard	1-18-1842 to 7-22-1844
Ochiltree, William B.	1-10-1842 to 7-22-1844
Jack, Patrick C.	1-13-1842 to 7-22-1844
Jones, William E.	6-10-1844 to 1-5-1846
Jones, John B.	12-15-1845 to 1-5-1846
Norton, M. P.	12-15-1845 to 1-5-1846
Wheeler, Royal T.	12-18-1845 to 1-5-1846
Hemphill, John, Chief Justice	3-2-1846 to 10-10-1857
Wheeler, Royal T., Asso. Justice	3-2-1846 to 10-11-1857
Chief Justice	10-11-1857 to 4- -1864
Lipscomb, Abner S.	3-2-1846 to 12-8-1856
Roberts, Oran M., Asso. Justice	12-10-1856 to 10-1-1862
Chief Justice	11-1-1864 to 8-16-1866
Chief Justice	1-30-1874 to 10-1-1878
Bell, James H.	10-11-1858 to 8-1-1864
Moore, George Fleming	10-11-1862 to 8-16-1866
Chief Justice	8-16-1866 to 9-10-1867
Asso. Justice	2-9-1874 to 10-1-1878
Chief Justice	11-5-1878 to 11-1-1881
Reeves, Reuben A.	11-1-1864 to 9-10-1867
Reeves, Reuben A.	1-30-1874 to 4-18-1876
Coke, Richard	8-27-1866 to 9-10-1867
Donley, S. P.	10-1-1866 to 9-10-1867
Willie, Asa H.	8-24-1866 to 9-10-1867
Willie, Asa H.	12-23-1882 to 3-3-1888
Smith, George W.	8-6-1866 to 9-10-1867
Morrill, Amos, Chief Justice	9-10-1867 to 7-5-1870
Lindsey, Livingston	9-17-1867 to 7-5-1870

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Latimer, Albert H.	9-28-1867 to 11-30-1869
Caldwell, Colbert	9-28-1867 to 10-3-1869
Hamilton, Andrew J.	11-7-1867 to 10-1-1869
Walker, Moses B.	12-1-1869 to 1-29-1874
Denison, James	1-22-1870 to 7-5-1870
Sabin, C. B.	3-9-1870 (resigned same day)
Evans, Lemuel, Presiding Judge	7-5-1870 to 8-31-1873
Ogen, Wesley	7-5-1870 to 8-31-1873
Presiding Judge	8-31-1873 to 1-29-1874
McAdoo, J. B.	8-30-1873 to 1-29-1874
Devine, Thomas J.	1-29-1874 to 9-2-1875
Ballinger, William P.	2-3-1874 (resigned same day)
Grey, Peter W.	2-11-1874 to 4-18-1874
Gould, Robert S., Asso. Justice	5-5-1874 to 11-1-1881
Chief Justice	11-1-1881 to 12-23-1882
Ireland, John	9-6-1875 to 4-18-1876
Bonner, Micajah H.	11-5-1878 to 12-23-1882
Stayton, John W., Asso. Justice	11-2-1881 to 3-3-1888
Chief Justice	3-3-1888 to 7-5-1894
West, Charles S.	12-23-1882 to 9-29-1885
Robertson, Sawnie	10-6-1885 to 9-1-1886
Gaines, Reuben Reid, Asso. Justice	9-1-1886 to 7-10-1894
Chief Justice	7-10-1894 to 1-5-1911
Walker, Alexander S.	4-4-1888 to 1-1-1889
Henry, John L.	1-1-1889 to 5-31-1893
Brown, Thos. J., Asso. Justice	5-31-1893 to 1-7-1911
Chief Justice	1-7-1911 to 5-26-1915
Denman, Leroy G.	7-9-1894 to 5-1-1899
Williams, Frank A.	5-11-1899 to 4-1-1911
Ramsey, William F.	1-7-1911 to 4-1-1912
Dibrell, Joseph B.	4-1-1911 to 1-6-1913
Phillips, Nelson, Asso. Justice	4-3-1912 to 6-1-1915
Chief Justice	6-1-1915 to 11-16-1921
Hawkins, William E.	1-7-1913 to 1-6-1921
Yantis, James E.	5-31-1915 to 3-31-1918
Greenwood, Thos. B.	4-1-1918 to 12-31-1934
Pierson, William	1-6-1921 to 4-24-1935
Cureton, Calvin Maples, Chief Justice	12-2-1921 to 4-8-1940
Sharp, John H.	12-31-1934 to 12-31-1952
Critz, Richard	5-1-1935 to 12-31-1944
Moore, W. F., Chief Justice	4-17-1940 to 1-1-1941
Alexander, James P., Chief Justice	1-1-1941 to 1-1-1948
Simpson, Gordon	1-1-1945 to 3-1-1949
Harvey, R. H.	3-1-1949 to 9-8-1950
Brewster, Few	9-21-1945 to

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Hickman, J. E.	9-21-1945 to 1-1-1948
Hickman, J. E., Chief Justice	1-1-1948 to
Smedley, G. B.	9-21-1945 to 1954
Taylor, W. M.	9-21-1945 to 1-1-1951
Slatton, C. A.	9-21-1945 to 10-1-1947
Foley, A. J.	9-21-1945 to 4-1-1949
Hart, J. P.	10-1-1947 to 11-14-1950
Garwood, St. John	1-14-1948 to
Griffin, Meade	4-1-1949 to
Calvert, Robert	9-18-1950 to
Wilson, Will	1-2-1950 to
Culver, Frank	1-2-1950 to
Smith, Clyde	1-15-1950 to
Walker, Ruel	1954 to

COMMISSION OF APPEALS 1879-1892

Walker, Richard S.	10-9-1879 to 10-1-1885
Walker, Alexander S.	10-9-1879 to 12-13-1880
Quinan, George	10-9-1879 to 1-5-1882
Watts, A. T.	12-13-1880 to 10-1-1885
Delaney, W. S.	1-13-1882 to 10-1-1885
Maltbie, Richard	9-15-1887 to 7-5-1888
Collard, W. E.	9-15-1887 to 4-15-1891
Acker, Walter	9-15-1887 to 1-1-1891
Hobby, Edwin M.	7-7-1891 to 1-1-1892
Marr, D. P.	1-27-1891 to 1-1-1892
Garrett, C. C.	3-2-1891 to 1-1-1892
Tarlton, B. D.	3-12-1891 to 1-1-1892
Fisher, H. C.	3-2-1891 to 1-1-1892

COMMISSION OF APPEALS 1918 - Present Time (1943) SECTION A

Sonfield, Leon, Presiding Judge	10-7-1918 to 2-1-1921
Strong, Beeman	10-7-1918 to 2-1-1920
Taylor, W. M., Judge	10-7-1918 to 2-1-1921
Presiding Judge	10-3-1921 to 1-9-1923
Gallagher, J. N., Judge	2-1-1921 to 1-10-1923
Presiding Judge	1-10-1923 to 11-1-1923
Randolph, H. C.	10-3-1921 to 9-15-1923
German, S. H., Judge	1-10-1923 to 11-1-1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Presiding Judge	11-1-1923 to 1-27-1925
German S. H., appointed by Court	2-4-1935 to 10-19-1941
Bishop, Wm. R.	9-16-1923 to 10-19-1927
Blanks, Wm. C.	12-1-1923 to 2-29-1924
Chapman, W. R.	3-20-1924 to 1-27-1925
Harvey, J. D.	1-27-1925 to 10-16-1943
Nickles, Luther	1-27-1925 to 6-29-1929
Critz, Richard	10-20-1927 to 5-1-1935
Sharp, John H.	10-21-1929 to 12-31-1934
Hickman, J. E.	5-22-1935 to
Brewster, Few	11-1-1941 to
Foley, A. J.	10-16-1943 to

SECTION B

Montgomery, J. T., Presiding Judge	10-7-1918 to 11-23-1919
Sadler, S. P.	10-7-1918 to 12-4-1919
Sadler, S. P., Presiding Judge	12-4-1919 to 11-1-1920
McClendon, J. W., Judge	10-7-1918 to 11-1-1920
Presiding Judge	11-1-1920 to 12-1-1923
Kittrell, Norman G., Sr.	12-1-1919 to 10-2-1921
Powell, Ben H., Judge	11-1-1920 to 12-1-1923
Presiding Judge	12-1-1923 to 10-31-1927
Stayton, Robt. W.	12-1-1923 to 6-27-1925
Hamilton, R. H.	10-3-1921 to 2-12-1925
Short, H. B., Judge	2-12-1925 to 11-1-1927
Presiding Judge	11-1-1927 to 9-27-1934
Speer, Ocie	6-27-1925 to 10-23-1929
Leddy, Charles A.	11-1-1927 to 9-1-1933
Ryan, Joseph, Judge	10-23-1929 to 10-4-1934
Presiding Judge	10-4-1934 to 2-28-1937
Smedley, G. B., Judge	9-1-1933 to 3-22-1937
Presiding Judge	3-22-1937 to 9-21-1945
Taylor, W. M.	1-30-1935 to 9-21-1945
Martin, A. B.	3-22-1937 to 12-31-1939
Slatton, C. S.	1-1-1940 to 9-21-1945

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS REPUBLIC

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Gray, Wm. F.	1-13-1840 to 1-11-1841
Green, Thomas (Clk. pro. tem.)	1-11-1841 to 1-20-1841
Green, Thomas	1-20-1841 to 1-5-1846

STATE

Green, Thomas	1-5-1846 to 11-12-1861
Johnson, James T., Galveston	11-13-1861 to 11-12-1864

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
Resignol, Charles, Galveston	11-13-1864 to 9-30-1866
Morgan, Hiram S., Austin	12-15-1864 to 10-1-1866
Smith, Thomas J., Tyler	11-30-1864 to 8-1-1867
Brown, George W. G., Austin	10-3-1866 to 10-22-1867
Jarrell, W. F., Galveston	11-13-1866 to 11-12-1867
Honey, George W., Galveston	11-14-1867 to 2-12-1870
Slaughter, George H., Tyler	10-22-1867 to 4-16-1876
Gray, George H., Austin	10-22-1867 to 10-21-1869
Wheelock, E. M., Austin	10-25-1869 to 12-6-1869
DeNormandie, W. P., Austin	12-6-1869 to 11-25-1881
Searer, James B., Galveston	2-21-1870 to 4-22-1876
Roberts, R. P., Tyler	4-18-1876 to 6-18-1878
Moore, Nicholas J., Galveston	4-22-1876 to 10-11-1882
Reeves, S. J., Tyler	6-27-1878 to 10-1-1892
Atchison, Daniel D., Galveston	10-1-1882 to 10-1-1892
Morse, Chas. S., Austin	11-30-1881 to 5-13-1902
Connerly, Frederic T.	5-15-1902 to 5-31-1934
Philquist, S. A.	6-4-1934 to 10-24-1942
Byrne, J. P. (Clerk Pro. Tem.)	10-26-1942 to 1-1-1943
Templin, Geo. H.	1-1-1943 (now serving)

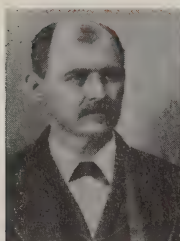
REPORTERS TO THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS REPUBLIC

Dalam, James Wilmer.....1-13-1840 to 1844

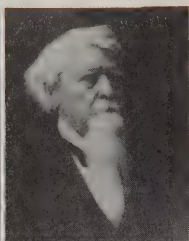
STATE

Webb, James	}	5-26-1874 to 10-10-1879
Duval, Thomas H.		
Hartley Oliver C.		4- -1846 to 1-13-1859
Hartley, R. K.		5-31-1854 to 1-13-1859
(They served together after 5-31-1854)		
Moore, Geo. Fleming	}	1859 to 1862
Walker, Richard S.		
Robards, Charles L.		1862 to 1867
(They served together through 1866 and 1867)		
Paschal, George W.		1-10-1869 to 4-18-1869
Wheelock, E. M.		12-6-1869 to 2-3-1874
Terrell, Alex W.	}	1-13-1846 to 1851
Walker, Alex W.		
Terrell, Alex W.		10-10-1879 to 1-1-1889
Walker, Alex S., Sr.		1-1889 to 8-14-1896
Wilkinson, Alfred E.		10-3-1896 to 7-15-1932
Smoot, Lawrence K.		8-1-1932 (now serving)

ATTORNEYS GENERAL



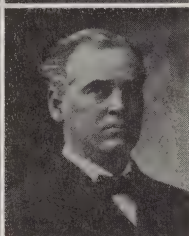
N. G. SHELLY, 1862-1864



W. M. WALTON, 1866-1867



JAS. S. HOGG, 1886-1890



CHAS. A. CULBERSON, 1890-1894



M. M. CRANE, 1894-1898



THOS. S. SMITH, 1898-1901



CHAS. K. BELL, 1901-1904



R. V. DAVIDSON, 1904-1910



JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT, 1910-1912



JAS. D. WALTHALL, 1912



B. F. LOONEY, 1912-1918



C. M. CURETON, 1918-1921

W. A. KEELING, 1921-1924

DAN MOODY



CLAUDE POLLARD, 1926-1930

ROBT. LEE BOBBITT



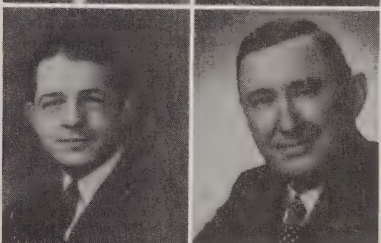
JAS. V. ALLRED, 1930-1934

WM. McCRAW



GERALD C. MANN, 1939-1943

GROVER SELLERS, 1943-1946



PRICE DANIEL, 1947-1953



JOHN BEN SHEPPERD, 1953-



Pictures are of photographs in
the Attorney General's office
in the Capitol.

TEXAS ATTORNEYS GENERAL

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
David Thomas and Peter W. Grayson.....	Mar. 2-Oct. 22, 1836
J. Pinckney Henderson, Peter W. Grayson, John Birdsall, A. S. Thurston.....	1836-1838
J. C. Watrous.....	Dec., 1838-June 1, 1840
Joseph Webb and F. A. Morris.....	1840-1841
George W. Terrell, Ebenezer Allen.....	1841-1844
Ebenezer Allen.....	1844-1846



ATTORNEYS GENERAL, STATE

Volney E. Howard.....	Feb. 21, 1846-May 7, 1846
John W. Harris.....	May 27, 1846-Oct. 31, 1849
Henry P. Brewster.....	Oct. 31, 1849-Jan. 15, 1850
A. J. Hamilton.....	Jan. 15, 1850-Aug. 5, 1850
Ebenezer Allen.....	Aug. 5, 1850-Aug. 2, 1852
Thomas J. Jennings.....	Aug. 2, 1852-Aug. 4, 1856
James Willie.....	Aug. 4, 1856-Aug. 2, 1858
Malcolm D. Graham.....	Aug. 2, 1858-Aug. 6, 1860
George M. Flournoy.....	Aug. 6, 1860-Jan. 15, 1862
N. G. Shelley.....	Feb. 3, 1862-Aug. 1, 1864
B. E. Tarver.....	Aug. 1, 1864-Dec. 11, 1865
Wm. Alexander.....	Dec. 11, 1865-June 25, 1866
W. M. Walton.....	June 25, 1866-Aug. 27, 1867
Wm. Alexander.....	Aug. 27, 1867-Nov. 5, 1867
Ezekiel B. Turner.....	Nov. 5, 1867-July 11, 1870
Wm. Alexander.....	July 11, 1870-Jan. 27, 1874
George Clark.....	Jan. 27, 1874-Apr. 25, 1876
H. H. Boone.....	Apr. 25, 1876-Nov. 5, 1878
George McCormick.....	Nov. 5, 1878-Nov. 2, 1880
J. H. McLeary.....	Nov. 2, 1880-Nov. 7, 1882
John D. Templeton.....	Nov. 7, 1882-Nov. 2, 1886
James S. Hogg.....	Nov. 2, 1886-Nov. 4, 1890
C. A. Culberson.....	Nov. 4, 1890-Nov. 6, 1894
M. M. Crane.....	Nov. 6, 1894-Nov. 8, 1898
Thomas S. Smith.....	Nov. 8, 1898-Mar. 15, 1901
C. K. Bell.....	Mar. 20, 1901-Jan., 1904
R. V. Davidson.....	Jan., 1904-Dec. 31, 1909
Jewel P. Lightfoot.....	Jan. 1, 1910-Aug. 30, 1912
James D. Walthall.....	Sept. 1, 1912-Jan. 1, 1913
B. F. Looney.....	Jan. 1, 1913-Jan., 1917
C. M. Cureton.....	Jan., 1917-Dec., 1921
W. A. Keeling.....	Dec., 1921-Jan., 1925
Dan Moody.....	Jan., 1925-Jan., 1927

Claude Pollard.....	Jan., 1927-Jan., 1931
R. L. Bobbitt (apptd.).....	Sept., 1929-Jan., 1931
James V. Allred.....	Jan., 1931-Jan., 1935
William C. McCraw.....	Jan., 1935-Jan., 1939
Gerald C. Mann (resigned).....	Jan., 1939-Jan., 1944
Grover Sellers (unexpired term of Gerald C. Mann).....	Jan., 1944-Jan., 1947
Price Daniel.....	Jan. 1947-Jan. 1953
John Ben Shepperd.....	Jan. 1953-Present

TEXAS HISTORY BRIEFS

In 1891, James Stephen Hogg was welcomed to Austin as the first Governor to have been born under Texas skies. (While Attorney General, three years before that date, clad in blue-jean overalls, had supervised the hoisting of the Texas flag for its first appearance on the present Capitol.)

In 1893, the legislature created the Board of Pardons with headquarters in Austin.

On April 21, 1898 (62 years after the battle of San Jacinto), the United States declared war against Spain. Texas volunteers rallied to the call, and men who had worn the blue, and veterans who had worn the grey, forgot the civil strife of the sixties and won that brief war, fighting shoulder to shoulder one and inseparable.

In September 1901, the North Texas Normal at Denton was opened. The father of legislation establishing this college for teachers was Senator C. V. Terrell, now of Austin, who at 95 years of age is President Emeritus of the Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc.

On April 21, 1907, at a meeting in Austin, the few surviving veterans of The Texas Revolution of 1835 and 1836 assembled for their annual reunion. A feeble voice moved adjournment to meet no more. The motion carried and all have faded away.

On April 24, 1909, in a trial held in Austin, the Waters Pierce Oil Company was fined \$1,718,009.41 for being a trust. The money was used for current state expenses.

In October, 1911, a home for Confederate Women was established by the state in Austin.



Governor's Mansion



Driskill Hotel

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

J. P. HENDERSON, 1846-1847

GEORGE T. WOOD, 1847-1849

P. H. BELL, 1849-1853

JAMES W. HENDERSON (Served
Bell's unexpired term in 1853.)

ELISHA M. PEASE, 1853-1857, 1867-1869

HARDIN R. RUNNELS, 1857-1859

SAM HOUSTON, 1859-1861 (Served
part of one term.)

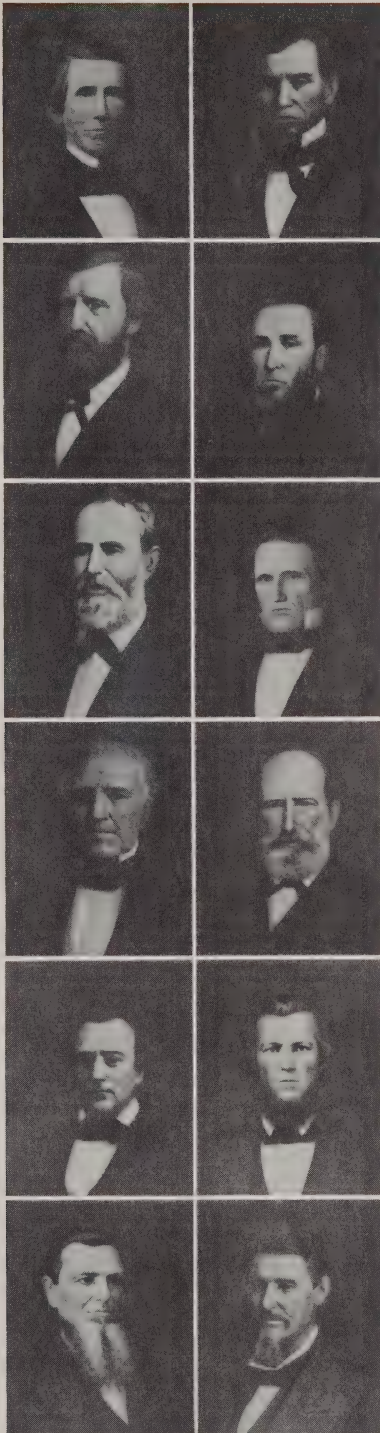
EDWARD CLARK, 1861 (Served
part of one term.)

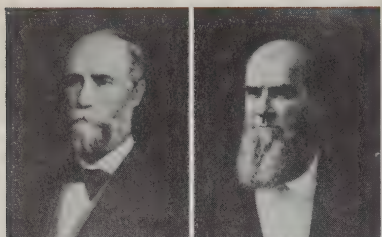
FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK, 1861-1863

PENDLETON MURRAH, 1863-1865
(Served part of one term.)

A. J. HAMILTON, 1865-1866

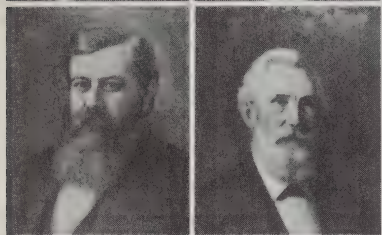
J. W. THROCKMORTON, 1866-1867





EDMUND J. DAVIS, 1870-1874

RICHARD COKE, 1874-1876



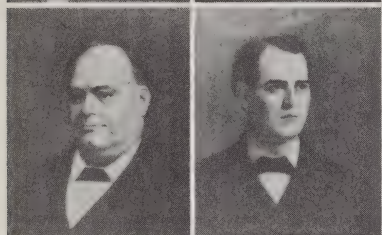
RICHARD B. HUBBARD, 1876-1879

ORAN M. ROBERTS, 1879-1883



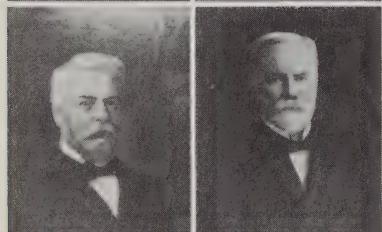
JOHN IRELAND, 1883-1887

LAWRENCE S. ROSS, 1887-1891



JAMES S. HOGG, 1891-1895

C. A. CULBERSON, 1895-1899



JOSEPH D. SAYERS, 1899-1903

S. W. T. LANHAM, 1903-1907



T. M. CAMPBELL, 1907-1911

O. B. COLQUITT, 1911-1915

JAMES E. FERGUSON, 1915-1917

W. P. HOBBY, 1917-1921

PAT M. NEFF, 1921-1925

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, 1925-1927

DAN MOODY, 1927-1931

ROSS S. STERLING, 1931-1933

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, 1933-1935

JAMES V. ALLRED, 1935-1939

W. LEE O'DANIEL, 1939-1941

COKE R. STEVENSON, 1941-1947

BEAUFORD H. JESTER, 1947-1949

ALLAN SHIVERS, 1949-



GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

THEY ALL WORKED HERE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Age at Inaug.</i>	<i>Date Inaug.</i>
J. P. Henderson, North Carolina		36	1846
George T. Wood, Georgia		51	1847
P. H. Bell, Virginia		40	1849
U. W. Henderson, Tennessee		36	1853
E. M. Pease, Connecticut		41	1853
H. R. Runnels, Mississippi		37	1857
Sam Houston, Virginia		65	1859
Edward Clark, Louisiana		43	1861
F. R. Lubbock, South Carolina		45	1861
P. Murrah, South Carolina		56	1863
F. Stockdale, Kentucky		38	*
A. J. Hamilton, Alabama		49	1865
J. W. Throckmorton, Tennessee		41	1866
E. M. Pease, Connecticut		55	1867
E. J. Davis, Florida		42	1870
Richard Coke, Virginia		44	1874
Richard Hubbard, Georgia		43	1876
O. M. Roberts, South Carolina		63	1879
John Ireland, Kentucky		56	1883
L. S. Ross, Iowa		43	1887
James S. Hogg, Texas		39	1891
C. A. Culberson, Alabama		39	1895
Joseph D. Sayers, Mississippi		57	1899
S. W. T. Lanham, South Carolina		56	1903
T. M. Campbell, Texas		50	1907
O. B. Colquitt, Georgia		49	1911
James E. Ferguson, Texas		43	1915
W. P. Hobby, Texas		39	1917
Pat M. Neff, Texas		49	1921
M. A. Ferguson, Texas		49	1925
Dan Moody, Texas		33	1927
Ross Sterling, Texas		55	1931
M. A. Ferguson, Texas		57	1933
James V. Allred, Texas		35	1935
W. Lee O'Daniel, Ohio		48	1939
Coke R. Stevenson, Texas		53	1941
Beauford H. Jester, Texas		54	1947
Allan Shivers, Texas		43	1949

ACTING GOVERNORS

Lt. Gov. Albert C. Horton, Georgia	41	1846-7
Lt. Gov. Fletcher Stockdale, Kentucky	38	1865

BIBLE PASSAGES MARKED BY THE GOVERNORS

Bible in the Governor's Office has the following on the cover:

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, 1921-1925, January 20, 1925, Scripture passages marked by Governor Neff and his successors in office follow:

PAT M. NEFF, 1921-1925

Psalms 119:105. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Marked by Pat M. Neff, January 18, 1925.

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, 1925-1927

St. Matthew 7:12. "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Marked by Gov. M. A. Ferguson, January 18, 1927.

DAN MOODY, 1927-1931

Psalms 19:14. "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer."

ROSS STERLING, 1931-1933

No scripture marked.

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, 1933-1935

Jeremiah 50:32. "And the most proud shall stumble and fall, and none shall raise him up: and I will kindle a fire in his cities, and it shall devour all round about him." Marked by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, Jan. 15, 1935.

JAS. V. ALLRED, 1935-1939

Psalms 91:2. "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust." Marked by Governor James V. Allred, January 17, 1939.

W. LEE O'DANIEL, 1939-1941

Exodus 20. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. Marked by Governor W. Lee O'Daniel for Governor Coke Stevenson, August 21, 1941.

1. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
2. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth.
3. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.
4. "Remember thy sabbath day, to keep it holy.
5. "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
6. "Thou shalt not kill.
7. "Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. "Thou shalt not steal.
9. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
10. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbors.

COKE STEVENSON, 1941-1947

Timothy II, 2:15. "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Marked by Governor Coke Stevenson, January 21, 1947.

AUSTIN BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

By R. B. RIDGWAY

The first Boy Scout troop was organized in Austin in 1911. The first Boy Scout Troop in Austin was organized March 7, 1911, by Lyman J. Bailey, Scout Commissioner. Pat M. Vardell was the first Scoutmaster. Other early day Scoutmasters were J. Harris Gardner, I. I. Nelson, E. A. Murchison and C. J. Baldwin. Noel P. Amstead was the first Scout Executive. In September, 1955, there were 72 Boy Scout Troops in Austin, 47 Cub packs, and 19 Explorer Posts. In 1938 Dr. and Mrs. Goodall Wooten gave the Boy Scouts a 135-acre tract on Bull Creek in memory of their son, Tom. In 1947 Morin M. Scott and Spencer J. Scott added 1100 acres to this tract. It is the finest all-year Boy Scout camp in the United States. The Scouts own a fine two-story brick on a corner lot at 700 Rio Grande Street, where the Executive office for a 15-county area is located. H. L. Gaskin is the present Scout executive for this area. Evelyn Lewallen has been the office manager for 18 years. Some troops own considerable equipment. Troup 6 under L. J. Ireland, owns a truck, kitchen and cooking place complete

on a trailer. Joe Carrington, Sr., gave the Scouts free use of a Headquarters building for seven years, 1940 to 1947.



GIRL SCOUTS IN AUSTIN

The first girl scout troop preliminary organization started about 1916 but official registration took place in 1919. The first organizers and leaders were Mrs. T. I. Minter, Virginia Sharborough and Mrs. T. H. Gildart.

This Girl Scout area now covers 19 counties with headquarters at 1801 Nueces Street. Mrs. Opal Clifton is the present Chief Executive having served eight years. Mrs. Frank Spillar served 15 years preceding her.

The Girl Scouts have a fine camp and 250 acres on Lake Travis which acreage was donated by the L. C. R. A. They have a great hall that will seat 150 with cottages to accommodate 125. Many camp outings can accommodate 225 troupes of 3500 girl scouts in Austin, as well as the other 18 counties in this area.

Public-minded adults make this fine work possible but like the Boy Scouts the great need is for more adult leaders.

This Area is called, "The Texas Colorado Lake Council."



Governor Beauford Jester was a constant reader of the Bible, but did not mark a passage for his successor. He died of a heart attack while in a pullman en route from Austin to Houston. He was the first Governor to die in office. His lifeless form was discovered in the berth upon the train's arrival at Houston, July 11, 1947.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE

Colonel R. T. Milner	1907-08
Ed R. Kone	1909-14
Fred W. Davis	1915-20
George B. Terrell	1921-30
J. E. McDonald	1931-50
John C. White	January, 1951-

(Created in January, 1907. Elected by vote of people.)



COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

*(Information below is printed in the following order: Name;
Term of Office; Date Qualified; and Remarks.)*

John P. Borden; 1837-1840; June 21, 1837; Appointed by President Sam Houston.
Thomas William Ward; 1841-1846; January 12, 1841; Appointed by President M. B. Lamar.



STATE OF TEXAS

Thomas William Ward; 1846-1848; February 16, 1846; Appointed by Governor.
George William Smyth; 1848-1852; March 20, 1848; Elected.
Francis M. White; 1858-1862; March 1, 1858; Elected.
Stephen Crosley, 1852-1858; March 1, 1852; Elected.
Stephen Crosby; 1862-1865; March 1, 1862; Elected.
Francis M. White; 1865-1866; September 1, 1865; Appointed by Governor A. J. Hamilton.
Stephen Crosby; 1866-1867; August 7, 1866; Elected July, 1866, Special Election.
Joseph Spence; 1867-1870; August 27, 1867; Appointed by General Griffin.
Jacob Kuechler; 1870-1874; January 19, 1870; Appointed by General Reynolds.
J. J. Groos; 1874-1878; January 20, 1874; Elected. Died June 15, 1878.
W. C. Walsh; 1878-1887; July 30, 1878; Appointed by Governor R. B. Hubbard, and afterwards elected.
R. M. Hall; 1887-1891; January 10, 1887; Elected.
W. L. McGaughey; 1891-1895; January 16, 1891; Elected.
A. J. Baker; 1895-1899; January 15, 1895; Elected.
George W. Finger; 1899; January 16, 1899; Elected. Died May 4, 1899.
Charles Rogan; 1899-1903; May 15, 1899; Appointed by Governor J. D. Sayers, and afterwards elected.
John J. Terrell; 1903-1909; January 10, 1903; Elected.
J. T. Robison; 1909-1929; January 11, 1909; Elected. Died September 6, 1929.
J. H. Walker; 1929-1936; September 12, 1929; Appointed by Governor Dan Moody, afterwards elected.
William H. McDonald; 1937-1938; December 16, 1936; Elected.
Bascom Giles; 1939-1954; January 1, 1939; Elected.
J. Earl Rudder; 1955; January 5, 1955; Appointed by Governor Allan Shivers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

(From Priscilla A. Kirkpatrick, Secretary to General Berry)

The Office of the Adjutant General was created by an Act of the Texas Congress, and received approval on 28 January 1840. The Office was formally abolished and its duties transferred to the Commissioner of Claims by an Act approved 1 August 1856. The Office of Adjutant General was revised by an Act approved 14 February 1860.

REPUBLIC

Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, appointed by President D. G. Burnet, 5 August 1836 to 16 November 1836.

Colonel E. Morehouse, appointed by President Sam Houston, 22 December 1836.

Colonel Hugh McLeod, appointed by Congress 24 October 1837.

Appointed by President Sam Houston 30 January 1839.

Appointed by 4th Congress 1 March 1840.

Colonel James Davis, appointed Acting Adjutant General by President Sam Houston 3 May 1842 to 31 July 1842.

STATE OF TEXAS

Colonel Wm. G. Cooke appointed by Governor J. P. Henderson 27 April 1846.

Colonel Charles L. Mann, appointed by Governor Geo. T. Wood, 24 December 1847 to 20 March 1848.

Colonel John D. Pitts, appointed by Governor Geo. T. Wood, 7 March 1848.

Colonel James S. Gillett, appointed by Governor Peter B. Bell, 24 November 1851.

Colonel A. B. Norton, appointed by Governor Sam Houston, 6 April 1860.

Colonel William Byrd, appointed by Governor Edward Clark, 25 Mar 1861.

Colonel J. Y. Dashiell, appointed by Governor Francis Lubbock, 11 November 1861. Again 23 January 1862.

Colonel D. B. Culberson, appointed by Governor Pendleton Murrah, 17 November 1863.

Colonel John Burke, appointed by Governor Pendleton Murrah, 31 October 1864.

Colonel D. R. Curley, appointed by Governor James W. Throckmorton, 1 January 1867.

Colonel James Davidson, appointed by Governor Edmund J. Davis, 24 June 1870.

Colonel F. L. Britton, appointed by Governor Edmund J. Davis, 15 November 1872.

Colonel Wm. Steele, appointed by Governor Richard Coke, 20 January 1874. Again 2 June 1876.

Colonel John B. Jones, appointed by Governor O. M. Roberts, 25 January 1879, reappointed 20 January 1881.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. King, appointed by Governor Oran M. Roberts, 25 July 1881, reappointed by Governor John Ireland, 19 January 1883, again 5 March 1885; reappointed by Governor L. S. Ross, 20 January 1887, again 15 January 1889.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Mabry, appointed by Governor James S. Hogg, 23 January 1891; reappointed 21 January 1893; reappointed 17 January 1895, reappointed January 1897.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Wozencraft, appointed by Governor Charles A. Culberson, 5 May 1898.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, appointed by Governor Joseph D. Sayers, 18 January 1899, reappointed 17 January 1901.

Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, appointed by Governor S. W. T. Lanham, 1 June 1903. Reappointed 14 July 1905.

Brig. Gen. James O. Newton, appointed by Governor Thomas M. Campbell, 23 January 1907.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Beckham, appointed by Thomas M. Campbell, 15 December 1910.

Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, appointed by Governor Oscar B. Colquitt 13 January 1911; reappointed January 1913; reappointed, by Governor James E. Ferguson, January 1915; reappointed January 1917.

Brig. Gen. James A. Harley, appointed by Governor Wm. P. Hobby, 27 September 1917.

Brig. Gen. Wm. D. Cope, appointed by Governor Wm. P. Hobby, 1 October 1919.

Brig. Gen. Thomas D. Barton, appointed by Governor Pat M. Neff, 20 January 1921.

Brig. Gen. Mark McGee, appointed by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, 24 January 1925.

Brig. Gen. Dallas J. Matthews, appointed by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, 5 December 1925.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Robertson, appointed by Governor Dan Moody, 22 January 1927.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Sterling, appointed by Governor Ross Sterling, 22 January 1931.

Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, appointed by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, 18 January 1933.

Brig. Gen. Carl E. Nesbitt, appointed by Governor James V. Allred, 15 January 1935.

Brig. Gen. Harry Knox, Jr., appointed by Governor Lee O'Daniel, 27 January 1939.

Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, appointed by Governor Lee O'Daniel, 1 January 1940; by Gov. Coke Stevenson, 1941.

Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Knickerbocker, appointed by Governor Coke Stevenson, 4 Mar 1943.

Major Gen. K. L. Berry, appointed by Governor Alan Shivers, 7 May 1947.

(Compiled by Miss Edith Heiligbrecht.)



COMPTROLLERS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Years</i>
James B. Shaw	Feb. 24, 1846 - Aug. 2, 1858
Clement R. Johns	Aug. 2, 1858 - Aug. 1, 1864
Willis L. Robards	Aug. 1, 1864 - Oct. 12, 1865
Albert H. Latimer	Oct. 12, 1865 - Mar. 27, 1866
Robert H. Taylor	Mar. 27, 1866 - June 25, 1866
Willis L. Robards	June 25, 1866 - Aug. 27, 1867
Morgan C. Hamilton	Aug. 27, 1867 - Nov. 30, 1868
A. Bledsoe	Nov. 30, 1868 - Dec. 3, 1869
A. Bledsoe	Jan. 8, 1870 - Dec. 2, 1873
Stephen H. Darden	Dec. 2, 1873 - Nov. 2, 1880
W. M. Brown	Nov. 2, 1880 - Nov. 7, 1882
W. J. Swain	Nov. 7, 1882 - Nov. 2, 1886
John D. McCall	Nov. 2, 1886 - Nov. 6, 1894
R. W. Finley	Nov. 6, 1894 - Nov. 6, 1900
R. M. Love	Nov. 6, 1900 - Nov. 1902
J. W. Stephens	Nov., 1904 - Nov., 1910
W. P. Lane	Nov. 1910 - Nov., 1914
H. B. Terrell	November, 1914 - Oct., 1919
L. W. Tittle	Oct., 1919 - Jan., 1920
M. L. Wiginton	Jan., 1920 - Nov., 1920
Lon A. Smith	Nov., 1920 - Nov., 1924
Sam Houston Terrell	Nov., 1924 - March, 1930
George Sheppard	March, 1930 - Jan., 1949
Robert S. Calvert	Jan., 1949 -

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

<i>Congress</i>	<i>Name of Senators</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Date of Service</i>
29th to 37th—	Thomas J. Rusk, Nacogdoches.....		Feb. 21, 1846-July 20, 1857
29th to 35th—	Sam Houston, Raven Hill.....		Feb. 21, 1846-March 3, 1859
35th to 37th—	J. Pinckney Henderson, Marshville.....		Nov. 9, 1857-June 4, 1858
35th to 36th—	Matthias Ward, Jefferson.....		Sept. 27, 1858-Dec. 5, 1859
36th to 37th—	Louis T. Wigfall, Marshall.....		Dec. 5, 1850-July 11, 1861
36th to 38th—	John Hemphill, Austin.....		March 4, 1850-July 11, 1861
41st to 43rd—	J. W. Flanagan, Wallings Ferry.....		Feb. 22, 1860-March 3, 1875
41st to 44th—	Morgan C. Hamilton, Austin.....		Feb. 22, 1870-March 3, 1877
44th to 49th	Samuel B. Maxey, Paris.....		March 4, 1875-March 3, 1887
45th to 53rd—	Richard Coke, Waco.....		March 4, 1877-March 3, 1895
50th to 52nd—	John H. Reagan, Palestine.....		March 4, 1887-March 3, 1893
52nd—	Horace Chilton, Tyler.....		June 10, 1891-March 22, 1892
52nd to 55th—	Roger Q. Mills, Corsicana.....		March 23, 1892-March 3, 1899
54th to 56th—	Horace Chilton, Tyler.....		March 4, 1895-March 3, 1901
56th to 67th—	Charles A. Culberson, Dallas.....		March 4, 1899-March 3, 1923
57th to 62nd—	Joseph W. Bailey, Gainesville.....		March 4, 1901-March 3, 1913
62nd—	Rienzi M. Johnson, Houston.....		Jan. 4, 1913-Jan. 29, 1913
62nd to 77th—	Morris Sheppard, Texarkana.....		Jan. 29, 1913-April 9, 1941
68th to 70th—	Earle B. Mayfield, Meridian.....		March 4, 1923-March 3, 1929
71st to 82nd—	Tom Connally, Marlin.....		March 4, 1929-Jan. 2, 1953
77th—	Andrew Jackson Houston, La Porte.....		April 21, 1941-June 26, 1951
77th to 80th—	W. Lee O'Daniel, Fort Worth.....		Aug. 4, 1941-Jan. 2, 1949
81st to 88th—	Lyndon B. Johnson, Johnson City.....		Jan. 3, 1949-Jan. 2, 1955
82nd to 85th—	Price Daniel, Liberty.....		Jan. 3, 1953-Jan. 2, 1957

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Successor to, in parentheses</i>	<i>Service Began</i>	<i>Ended</i>
John H. Reagan*		June 10, 1891-January 0, 1903	
W. L. Foster*		June 10, 1891-April 30, 1895	
W. P. McLean*		June 10, 1891-November 20, 1894	
L. J. Storey (W. P. McLean)		November 21, 1894-March 28, 1909	
N. A. Stedman* (L. L. Foster)		May 1, 1895-January 4, 1897	
Allison Mayfield (N. A. Stedman)		January 5, 1897-January 23, 1923	
O. B. Colquitt (J. H. Reagan)		January 21, 1903-January 1, 1913	
Wm. D. Williams (L. J. Storey)		April 28, 1909-October 1, 1916	
John L. Wortham* (O. B. Colquitt)		January 21, 1911-January 1, 1913	
Earle B. Mayfield (John L. Wortham)		January 2, 1913-March 1, 1923	
Chas. E. Hurdleston (Wm. D. Williams)		October 10, 1916-December 31, 1918	
Clarence Gilmore (Chas. Hurdleston)		January 1, 1919-October 10, 1929	
W. A. Nabors* (Allison Mayfield)		March 1, 1923-January 18, 1925	
W. M. W. Splawn* (Earle Mayfield)		March 1, 1923-August 15, 1924	
C. V. Terrell (W. M. W. Splawn)		August 15, 1924-January 1, 1939	
Lon A. Smith (W. A. Nabors)		January 19, 1925-January 1, 1941	
Pat M. Neff (Clarence Gilmore)		October 14, 1929-June 3, 1932	
Ernest O. Thompson (Pat M. Neff)		June 4, 1932-Unexpired	
Jerry Sadler (C. V. Terrell)		January 1, 1939-June 6, 1942	
Olin Culberson (L. A. Smith)		January 1, 1941-Unexpired	
Beauford H. Jester (Jerry Sadler)		August 24, 1942-January 21, 1947	
William J. Murray, Jr. (Beauford Jester)		January 21, 1947-Unexpired	

*Appointed.

STATE TREASURERS

James H. Raymond, appointed Feb. 24, 1846

James H. Raymond, appointed Feb. 7, 1848

ELECTED

James H. Raymond, Aug. 5, 1850

James H. Raymond, Aug. 2, 1852

James H. Raymond, Aug. 7, 1854

James H. Raymond, Aug. 4, 1856

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 6, 1888

W. B. Wortham, Nov. 4, 1890

W. B. Wortham, Nov. 8, 1892

W. B. Wortham, Nov. 6, 1894

W. B. Wortham, Nov. 3, 1896

John W. Robbins, Nov. 8, 1898

John W. Robbins, Nov. 6, 1900

John W. Robbins, term ended Jan., 1907

C. H. Randolph, Aug. 2, 1858

C. H. Randolph, Aug. 6, 1860

C. H. Randolph, Aug. 1, 1864

Samuel Harris, Oct. 2, 1865

M. H. Royston, June 25, 1866

John Y. Allen, Sept. 1, 1867

G. W. Honey, elected in 1869

B. Graham, appointed May 27, 1872

A. J. Dorn, Dec. 2, 1873

A. J. Dorn, Feb. 15, 1876

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 5, 1878

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 2, 1880

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 7, 1882

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 4, 1884

F. R. Lubbock, Nov. 2, 1886

Sam Aparks, Jan., 1907-Jan., 1912

J. M. Edwards, Jan., 1912-Jan., 1919

John W. Baker, Jan., 1919-Jan., 1921

G. N. Holton, an., 1921-Nov. 21, 1921

C. V. Terrell, Nov. 21, 1921-Aug. 15, 1924

S. L. Staples, Aug. 16, 1924-Jan. 15, 1925

W. Gregory Hatcher, Jan. 16, 1925-Jan. 1, 1931

Charley Lockhart, Jan. 1, 1931-Oct. 27, 1941

Jesse James, Oct. 27, 1941-



1st day the present bridge across Congress was opened. These cars first to go over. Jan. 10, 1911 or Jan. 13, 1911.



Picture made 1911 reading left to right, Charlie Bulian, James Hart, Mr. Barber, Harry Smith, and Mrs Barber sitting in wagon.



Present City Library

AUSTIN POSTMASTERS — 1846-1955

<i>Postmaster</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>
John D. McLeod	May 22, 1846 (established)
Samuel G. Haynie	August 15, 1846
Benjamin F. Johnson	March 15, 1852
William Rust	March 17, 1857
William P. DeNormandie	June 23, 1865
Swante Palm	September 26, 1869
Henry B. Kinney	July 24, 1872
Paul M. Ruthrauff	December 22, 1880
Philip M. Ruthrauff	February 16, 1881
Jacob C. DeGress	June 15, 1881
John O. Johnson	October 5, 1885
Jacob C. DeGress	October 16, 1889
George B. Zimpelman	December 19, 1893
William B. Brush	June 14, 1898
George B. Zimpelman	June 27, 1902
T. L. Wren	June 5, 1908
N. C. Schlemmer	June 14, 1909
Jefferson Johnson	July 2, 1913
George H. Sparenberg	May 19, 1922
Donald O. Wilson (Acting)	June 29, 1925
James L. Hunter	May 28, 1926
Ewall Nalle	July 24, 1935
Ray E. Lee	August 24, 1939
R. L. Phinney	November 25, 1947
O. N. Bruck	April 22, 1951

On January 1, 1955, there were 497 employees at the Austin, Texas, post office. The gross postal receipts of the Austin, Texas, post office during calendar year 1954 were \$2,922,706.00.



AUSTIN POST OFFICE STATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Where Located</i>	<i>When Established</i>
Capitol Station, State Capitol		July 1, 1908
University Station, Tower Building—U. of T.		August 16, 1915
South Austin Station, 1720 South Congress Avenue		October 15, 1936
North Austin Station, 511 West 43rd Street		June 1, 1948
Parcel Post Station, Fifth and Bowie Streets		February 16, 1950
West Austin Station, 2418 Spring Lane		September 1, 1950
East Austin Station, 1902 East 6th Street		December 11, 1950

Allandale Station—The Post Office Department has approved the establishment of a classified station in the vicinity of Allandale Village and the Northwest Shopping Center. The exact location and name of the station will be determined as soon as a contract has been negotiated for furnishing quarters for this station.

AUSTIN AUTHORS

An entire volume devoted to the literary work of authors who once lived in Austin, as private citizens, faculty members, and students would not be enough to do justice to the subject. It is safe to say, that more books and literary productions have been written by men and women who once lived here than have lived in any other Texas city. Of course this is largely due to the fact that Austin is not only the capital but also the home of the University of Texas, St. Edward's University, Presbyterian Theological Seminary and many other noted schools of the past and the present.

Space forbids more than just a brief glance at those who follow, gleaned from a chapter written by Mamie E. Smith, author of "El Tor," winner of the Frank Prize for Poetry, University of Texas. Excerpts are taken from her chapter on the History of Texas Literature, published in 1837 in the State of Texas Book when she was Professor of English at the North Texas State Teachers College in Denton. Insertions have been frequently made to bring the material up to date.

Reuben M. Potter was born in New Jersey in 1802. He was living in Matamoras at the time of the Texas Revolution, but because of his open sympathy with the American colonists was forced to leave Mexico. He settled in Austin, where he spent the remainder of his life. For many years before his death in 1890 he held the position of chief clerk in the State Comptroller's office in Austin. He wrote many poems and essays in Texas subjects, but he is chiefly noted for the *Hymn of the Alamo* which was published October 4, 1836, in the *Texas Telegraph*.

Major Lamar Fontaine, the first native Texas poet was born in the Republic of Texas in 1840. At the time of his birth in Austin his father was secretary to President Lamar, for whom the boy was named. Fontaine is noted chiefly for a volume of poems, which contains the famous war lyric "*All Quiet Along the Potomac*."

Mrs. Julia Truitt Bishop, who was born in Louisiana and came to Texas in 1877. She edited a magazine, *The Home Corner*, in Austin, wrote a volume of poems, *Birds of Passage*, and a novel, *Kathleen Douglass*.

Mrs. Lee Cohen Harby, who was born in 1850 in South Carolina and came to Texas in 1869. She won the prize offered by President Prather of the University of Texas for "*The Flag Song*," and wrote extensively for magazines.

Although she cannot claim him as a native son, Austin boasts one major writer of this period in the person of William Sidney Porter, better known by his pen name of "O Henry."

William Sidney Porter was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1862. At the age of eighteen, because of his delicate health, he lived for two years on the Hall Ranch in south Texas. Later he lived in Houston for a time, working on the *Houston Post*. Moving to Austin, he edited a semi-literary magazine known as *The Rolling Stone*, worked as a drug clerk, bookkeeper, draughtsman, and bank teller. There he married and established a home. It was while working in a bank in Austin that he was accused of misappropriation of funds, and after more than a year in South America, he returned there to stand trial and was sentenced to serve a term in a federal prison. After his release he went to New York, where he lived until his death in 1910.

O'Henry had a reportorial eye and pen. He met no experience in his varied, colorful life that he did not appropriate it and find in it fresh material for his vivid, dramatic short stories. He uses many Texas characters, themes and settings in his tales . . . ranch life, the old Texas Land Office, with its secret stairway, the romantic "bad men" of the border, the early-day saloon, and the haphazard methods of pioneer law enforcement or pioneer banking . . . all were grist for his mill.

O. Henry's stories appeared first in eleven volumes, of which Texas is the setting for the stories contained in the volume called *The Heart of the West*. The O. Henry school in Austin was named for him.

Ruth Cross was born in 1887, near Paris, Texas. After her graduation from the University of Texas, she determined to become a writer. Her short stories appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Pictorial Review*, *American*, and other magazines. Her novels, dealing with village and rural life in Texas have been very popular. Among them are *The Golden Cocoon*

(1924), *The Unknown Goddess* (1926), *Enchantment* (1931), and *The Big Road* (1932).

Patrick D. Moreland was born in North Carolina in 1898. He came with his parents to the Indian Territory in 1900 and moved to Texas in 1918. He received his education at Southern Methodist University, and as a Methodist minister he served pastorates in Texas cities before resigning to become private secretary to Governor Allred. He has published three volumes of verse: *Arrow Unspent* (1931); *Slumber at Noon* (1934); and *Seven Songs* (1936), and he is co-author of another collection *Six of One* (1934). Mr. and Mrs. Moreland reside in Austin.

Mrs. Percy Pennybacker made us all love Texas history.

Clara Driscoll Sevier, noted especially for her work in preserving the Alamo, has published two novels, *The Girl of La Gloria* (1904), and *In the Shadow of the Alamo* (1906).

Stanley Walker, a graduate of the University of Texas is the author of a number of short stories and of several books of semi-humorous and critical comment on the foibles of Americans, *Night Club Era*, and *Mrs. Astor's Horse*, included.

Captain John W. Thomason, Jr., was born in Huntsville, Texas, and educated in Southwestern University, Georgetown. It was while he was serving in the Marines during the World War that he began to write his stories of life in camp, illustrating them cleverly with his own pen drawings. In 1927 he published his first volume, *Fix Bayonets*, which attracted wide comment. It was followed by a collection of short stories, *Red Pants*, in 1928. In 1929 he published *Marines and Others*. *Salt Winds and Gobi Dust* appeared in 1934. Besides these, he has published a biography of Jeb Stuart and edited an edition of David Crockett's autobiography.

Stark Young was born in Mississippi in 1881. He was educated in the University of Mississippi and in Columbia University. After teaching in the University of Mississippi, he came to Texas to head the department of General Literature in the University of Texas. In 1916 he went to Amherst to become professor of English, but resigned his position after five years to devote his entire time to writing. In the field of poetry he has written one volume containing several poetic dramas, *Madretta*,

Addoi, and Other Plays (1911), and a volume of lyric verse, *The Blind Man at the Window* (1906).

Clyde Walton Hill, a native of Texas, was born in Austin in 1883. After graduating from the University of Texas and Harvard, he was for a time on the English staff of the University of Texas. Later he practiced law and taught English elsewhere. His verses show a great love for the Texas scene, as is evidenced by the popular "*The Little Towns of Texas*." His poems are collected in a volume *Shining Trails* (1926).

Z. T. Fulmore told us where Texas counties got their names.

Other celebrated living Austin Authors, in addition to those mentioned in this chapter, include many who have won national acclaim. To mention just a very few, topping the list, of course, Drs. Eugene Barker, Roy Bedichek, Bailey Carroll, J. Mason Brewer, J. Frank Dobie, Fannie Ratchford, Ralph Steen, E. H. Sellards, and Dr. Walter Prescott Webb.

To fail to mention the above living authors of note and those whose names here follow would indeed be difficult to explain in a history of Austin: Carlos Ashley, Dr. Carlos Castaneda, Dave Cheavens, Dr. Robert Cotner, Harry Crozier, Curtis Bishop, William H. Gardner, Llerena Friend, Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, Jack Harris, Ben B. Hunt, Sr., Elithe Hamilton Kirkland, D. W. Klapp, Dr. R. A. Law, Dr. Stuart McCorkle, Alfred E. Menn, Dr. Blake Smith, Judge Ocie Speer, V. F. Taylor, Edmund Travis, Judge C. V. Terrell, Byron Utecht, Paul L. Wakefield.

Also Thomas Mabry Cranfill, M. H. Crockett, Sr., Joe B. Frantz, Philip Graham, J. L. Joseph, Laura Krey, Alex D. Krieger, Ernest Campbell Massner, Caleb Perry Patterson, William Perry, Mabelle Purcell, Willis W. Pratt, John Ben Shepperd, Minnie Lee Barret Shepard.

Also Frank Adams, Paul Bolton, Roger Busfield, Ellen Bohlander Coats, Dr. Frederick Eby, Dorothy Linden.

Also, Lota M. Spell, Dewitt T. Starnes, Truman Guy Steffan, B. C. Tharp, John Varner, Fred Thompson, Jeanette Varner, Jerre S. Williams, Roger J. Williams, Frank Wardlaw, and scores of others did space permit.

Local newspapers' staffs and the Capitol Press also do a

great service for the Capital City. The latter group is here given for 1955.

CAPITOL PRESS, Capitol Station
ASSOCIATED PRESS, Dave Cheavens, Mac Roy Rasor, Bo Byers.

UNITED PRESS, O. B. Lloyd, Jr., Lloyd Larrabee
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, William F. Carter,
George Christian

LONG NEWS SERVICE, Stuart Long, Gold Sanders
HOUSTON CHRONICLE, E. L. Wall, Ed Rider
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Sam Kinch
DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Dawson Duncan, Richard M.
Morehead

DALLAS TIMES-HERALD, Miss Margaret Mayer
HOUSTON POST, William Gardner
AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN, Raymond Brooks, Buck
Hood, Sam Wood

Operators: AP—L. V. Todd, A. S. Hopkins.
INS—Walter Fleet.

STATE HOUSE REPORTER, Jim Forbis
SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, John Ford
Stuart McGregor, Editor, Texas Almanac, a former University
student.

UNIVERSITY NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICE, Wil-
liam E. Keys, Director; Morris Midkiff, Assistant Director.
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, Paul J. Thompson, Director; and
Wilbur Evans, Sports News Director.

BOOKS AND EARLY SETTLERS

There was not much room for books in those crowded covered wagons that came into early Austin, but a few managed to be brought in. One of the most popular books was Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Small wonder that attempts were made to recapture its spirit of knighthood in flower. Our pioneering ancestors were more romantic than we. They were "dreamers on horse-back," and their attempts to reenact the medieval tournaments, celebrated so magnificently by Sir Walter, were particularly fine. These tournaments persisted up to the beginning of the new century.

Since 1909 a number of books have been published on Texas

folk-lore. The pioneer volume was *Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads* by John A. Lomax, of Austin, which was followed by *Songs of the Cattle Trail and the Cow Camp* in 1920 and *American Ballads and Folk Songs* in 1934. J. Frank Dobie has also published a number of notable books and manuscripts since his first *Legends of Texas* in 1924; his *Coronado's Children*—tales about lost mines and buried treasures of the Southwest—received national acclaim. Perhaps no greater source book has been published than the 50-year old Duval's *Early Times in Texas*, published by Von Boeckman Printing Company of Austin.

The early settlers held curious superstitions and belief. They believed in mad stones, a kind of light-colored, porous rock that came out of the stomach of a white deer. Applied to a hydrophobic wound it would stick on for 20 or 30 minutes. Then it would drop off, showing that the poison had been extracted from the wound. For indigestion the sovereign cure was the dried lining of a chicken gizzard. They always planted sunflowers around the house as a preventive of fever, and then when the fever came sometimes despite the sunflowers, they administered the bark of a redbud tree as a substitute for quinine. The panacea for warts was to steal a neighbor's dishrag and rub the warts with it; then bury the dishrag under a peach tree. For styas the rhyme,

Stye, stye, leave my eye

And catch the first person who passes by,

was in universal use. For stammering the best cure was to rub the victim's face, especially near the mouth, with the lights from a freshly killed hog. And all of our ancestors wore lumps of asafetida around their necks to ward off diseases in general. This, along with red flannel underwear—the color was thought to be especially conducive to health—undoubtedly laid many an evil spell.

The negro is born with a sense of rhythm, not regularly accented perhaps, but more the rhythm of the tom-tom. To this he delights in fitting words—terse, pointed and without circumlocution—to obtain such obvious matter for rejoicing as,

I am so glad God fixed it so

Dat de rich mus' die as well as de po'.

TEXAS HISTORY FACTS

In 1915, the legislature passed a law compelling children between the ages of 8 and 14 to attend school 100 days a year. Public school attendance immediately soared upwards in Austin.

In September, 1916, the High Court in the impeachment trial of Governor James E. Ferguson, passed the sentence in the most heated and bitterly divided case known to Austin and Texas people. It extended the Ferguson era for three decades and read as follows: "The said James E. Ferguson be and he is hereby removed from the office of Governor and be disqualified to hold office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas."



On September 1917, Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby was sworn in to fill out the unexpired administration of Ferguson. Then he was elected Governor extending his administration into 1921.

In 1917 and 1918, during the first world war, Governor Hobby's policy was to be helpful to President Woodrow Wilson and the government in every way possible. For this he was officially recognized gratefully by the Secretary of War just after V day on November 11, 1918.

In 1918, the Terrell election law, so named by its author, A. W. Terrell of Austin, was amended to prevent any person from marking the ballot for another and to keep foreigners from voting until granted American citizenship.



In 1918, Governor Hobby's administration was made even more memorable when the right was granted to women to vote in primary elections.

In 1918 and again in 1920, aided by the suffrage of the women, Miss Annie Webb announced for and was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, thereby being the first woman to become a state official in Texas. She remained until her death as an able faculty member at the University of Texas in Austin.

In September, 1920, Governor Hobby summoned a special session of the legislature to take any necessary action to make certain that Texas women might vote in the coming November elections.



Laying West Wing Cornerstone University Main Building November 16, 1882



Longhorn
on the
40 Acres



West Wing of University Main Building



University of Texas Main Building, shortly after full building was completed in the nineties.

The University of Texas Main Building

Brackenridge Hall



UNIVERSITY LOCATED BY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

On Tuesday, September 6, 1881, the election was held. Division prevailed. Austin was elected for the Main Branch of the University and Galveston was elected for the Medical Branch. On October 17th the Secretary of State proclaimed the result of the election.

Votes cast in favor of separation, 38,117.

Votes cast against separation, 18,363.

Votes cast altogether, 56,480.

For the Main University Austin received 16,306 votes.

For the entire University Austin received 14,607 or only 1,699 more votes for the Main than for the entire University.

Total vote for Austin, 30,913.

Tyler, our nearest competitor, received for the Main University 18,420 votes, or 2,114 votes more for the main branch of the University than Austin received. But Tyler received only 554 votes for the entire University, or 14,053 fewer votes for the entire University than Austin received, and it was this large excess of votes cast for Austin for the entire University, added to the votes cast for here for the main branch of the University, that gave her the main or principal branch of the University, which to her great happiness, credit, honor and advantage, she has now and for all time will probably continue to enjoy.

The total vote for Austin—main and entire—was 30,913 votes.

The total vote for Tyler—main and entire—was 18,974 votes.

The difference in favor of Austin was 11,939 votes.

(From report of A. P. Wooldridge, former University Regent and former Mayor of Austin. Both Wooldridge Park and School perpetuate his name and memory.)



In 1832, Reuben Hornsby and his family arrived at Hornsby's Bend, nine miles below Austin to start a new settlement. Josiah Wilbarger was scalped by the Comanche Indians at Pecan Springs a few miles northeast of Austin, and was found by the Hornsby party and taken to Hornsby's Bend to recover.

The great-grandfather of Bishop Frank A. Smith of Houston, Chaplain of the Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc. was killed by the Indians who scalped Wilbarger in 1832. Bishops Frank A. and Angie Smith of the Methodist Church are brothers and were born at Elgin in Bastrop County. Their widowed mother, Mrs. W. A. Smith, lived for many years and is buried in Austin.

LIST OF EX-REGENTS AND PRESENT REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

- ALEXANDER, L. C.; December, 1885-January, 1887; Waco.
- ALLEN, WILBUR P.; January, 1917-October, 1917 (resigned); Austin.
- AYNESWORTH, K. R. (Doctor); January, 1933-October, 1944 (died in office); Waco; Doctor.
- BALL, FRANK W.; February, 1891-February, 1899; Fort Worth.
- BATTS, R. L.; January, 1927-January, 1933; Austin; died May 19, 1935. Mrs. Batts died in March, 1937. Daughter, Mrs. Edgar Tobin, 340 Terrell Road, San Antonio, member of Board of Regents, February, 1947. Judge Batts was Vice-Chairman of the Board of Regents February, 1927, to January, 1930, when he was elected Chairman.
- BELL, JAMES H.; April, 1881-November, 1881; Austin.
- BICKETT, JOHN., JR.; March, 1942-November, 1944 (resigned); Dallas; Attorney; Died May 1, 1947; Widow: Mrs. John H. Bickett, Jr., Dallas, Texas.
- BLACKERT, E. J.; January, 1937-June, 1942; Denver Hotel, Victoria, Texas; Former Senator; succeeded by W. Scott Schreiner.
- BONNER, JOHN T.; September, 1910-January, 1911; Tyler.
- BRACKENRIDGE, GEORGE W.; November, 1886-January, 1911; January, 1911, declined; August, 1917-January, 1919 (resigned); November, 1920-December, 1920 (died); San Antonio.
- BRANSON, FRED C.; January, 1940-June, 1942; Galveston; Banker; Died June 14, 1942.
- BRENTS, WILLIAM R.; December, 1916-May, 1921; Sherman; Banker; Died December, 1948, or January, 1949, in California.
- BROWNING, JAMES N.; January, 1903-January, 1907; Amarillo, Texas; Lawyer, State Senator, Lt. Governor of Texas, Judge of Forty-seventh District; Died about August, 1921.
- BRYAN, BEAUREGARD; January, 1895-January, 1907; Brenham.
- BULLINGTON, ORVILLE; January, 1941-February, 1947 (Senate refused confirmation); Wichita Falls, Texas; Attorney; wife (former Miss Sadie Kell) is ex-student.
- BURGES, WILLIAM HENRY; January, 1911-May, 1914 (resigned); El Paso; Attorney.
- BURROUGHS, JAMES M.; March, 1882, declined; Galveston, Texas.
- BUTLER, JAMES W.; January, 1917-May, 1917 (resigned); Clifton, Texas; Banker.
- CAIN, BENJAMIN BUTLER; January, 1903-January, 1907; Tyler, Texas; Attorney; died September, 1932.
- CALDWELL, CLIFF M.; June, 1925-March, 1924 (resigned); Abilene; Attorney and Oil Man.
- CALVIN, E. S.; January, 1907-January, 1909; Paris, Texas; member of Legislature; died about December, 1948.

CAMP, J. S.; September, 1881-April, 1882; Gilmer, Texas.

CHAPMAN, H. M.; January, 1903-January, 1907; Fort Worth.

CLARK, JAMES B.; 1882-1885 and 1897-1908 (latter term as Secretary); Bonham; died December, 1908.

COCHRAN, SAM P.; October, 1921-May, 1924 (resigned); Dallas Insurance and Masonic leader; died February, 1936.

COOK, FRED W.; January, 1911-September, 1923 (died); San Antonio.

COWART, R. E.; May, 1893-December, 1902, or January, 1903; Dallas.

CRANE, EDWARD E.; June, 1927-January, 1933; Dallas; Attorney.

CRANE, M. M.; 1925, declined to serve; Dallas; Attorney; Attorney General of Texas; son, Edward, served as Regent later.

CRAWFORD, M. L.; March, 1882-July, 1883; Dallas, Texas.

DARDEN, WILLIAM E.; February, 1947-1953; Waco; Lumberman; Grandson of late William L. Prather who was the third President of the University of Texas, 1899-1905.

DEALEY, E. M. (Ted); January, 1925, declined; Dallas; Publisher of *Dallas Morning News*.

DEVALL, MRS. CHARLES; March, 1955; Kilgore; former newspaper publisher and high school instructor.

DEVINE, THOMAS J.; April, 1881-March, 1882; San Antonio, Texas.

DIBBRELL, JOSEPH B.; January or February, 1911 (resigned); Seguin.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H.; August, 1917-November, 1920 (?); Gainesville; sister, Mrs. Cora Crawford, left a bequest to the University. Nephews, Giles D. Houston and Francis Marion Dougherty, and neices, Mary Houston Kellam, Cora Ellen Houston and Lucy Dougherty Dingwell.

EDWARDS, A. N.; April, 1881-August, 1882; Sulphur Springs; some papers of A. N. Edwards given to the University by Mrs. A. E. Edwards, 1007 South Edgefield Street, Dallas, Texas; Regents' files do not disclose connection between Mrs. A. E. Edwards and A. N. Edwards.

FABER, M. (Rabbi); February, 1915-November, 1916 (resigned); Tyler; Rabbi; died September, 1934; daughter: Mrs. Philip Lipstate, Tyler, Texas; also had two sons, Arthur and Edward.

FAIRCHILD, MRS. I. D.; January, 1939-February, 1945; 615 North Raguet, Lufkin.

FAUST, JOSEPH; April, 1911-September, 1913 (resigned); New Braunfels.

FINLEY N. WEBSTER; January, 1907-September, 1909; Dallas; Judge.

FLY, A. W.; January, 1909-January, 1911; July, 1915-August, 1917 (Senate refused confirmation); Galveston.

FOLTS W. H.; October, 1920-June, 1923; Austin; Banker.

FOSTER, MARCELUS E.; January, 1925-January, 1931; Houston; Newspaperman; died March or April, 1942; founder of Houston Chronicle; daughter, Mrs. Neil Masterson of New Orleans, survived.

FRANCIS, CHARLES I.; September, 1932-February, 1935; Houston; Attorney.

GARNET, M. W.; March, 1883-August, 1883; Houston; Attorney.

GARWOOD, HIRAM MORGAN; July, 1899-January, 1903; Houston; died May 15, 1930.

GARY, HAMPSON; January, 1909-September, 1910; Tyler.

GRAHAM, J. WALTER; September, 1913-January, 1915; Austin; died September, 1931.

GREENWOOD, THOMAS B.; January, 1907-January, 1911; Palestine; Lawyer; Ex-Supreme Court Chief Justice.

GREGORY, THOMAS W.; February, 1899-January, 1907; Austin and Houston; died February 26, 1933; Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, Houston, Texas; children: Mrs. George Heyer, Thomas Watt, Jr., Joseph Nalle and Cornelia, all of Houston. Gregory Gymnasium named for him.

HADRA, BERTHOLD ERNEST; March, 1883-November, 1885; San Antonio; Physician.

HANKAMER, EARL C.; May, 1924-January, 1925 (rejected) Sour Lake; Dry Goods, etc. (1925 with Hankamer Brothers, Houston); on Baylor University Board.

HARRELL, DAVID H.; May, 1914-January, 1917; Austin; died February, 1933.

HARRINGTON, H. H.; May, 1921-October, 1921 (resigned); Dallas, Texas; Educator; was with Texas Farm Bureau Federation in 1921.

HARRISON, DAN J.; January, 1941-November, 1944 (resigned); Houston, Texas; oilman.

HARWOOD, THOMAS MOORE; October, 1881-January, 1895; Gonzales, Texas; died January 29, 1900.

HENDERSON, THOMAS S.; January, 1895-January, 1911; 1925 (declined to serve); Cameron; died February, 1937.

HENRY, WILL T.; November, 1909-January, 1911; Dallas; Lawyer.

HICKS, MARSHALL; June, 1923-December, 1923; San Antonio; Attorney; died July 18, 1930.

HOGG, WILLIAM CLIFFORD; August, 1913-January 19, 1917; January, 1927 (declined); Houston; Oil and Insurance; died September 12, 1930; sister: Miss Ima Hogg, 2940 Lazy Lane, Houston, Texas.

HOLLIDAY, ROBERT L., February, 1927-January, 1933; El Paso, Texas; Attorney.

HOUSE, E. M.; April, 1898 (declined); Austin, Texas; Capitalist.

HOWARD, EDWARD; February, 1925-April, 1929; *Wichita Daily Times*, Wichita Falls.

HUBBARD, RICHARD B.; April, 1881-March, 1882; Tyler; Governor and U. S. Senator.

JEFFERS, JOHN LEROY; March, 1953; Houston; Lawyer.

JESTER, BEAUFORD H.; June, 1929-March, 1935; Austin; Governor; died July 11, 1949.

- JOHNSON, J. LEE, III; March, 1955; Fort Worth; President, Cicero Smith Lumber Co.
- JOHNSON, W. A.; October, 1909-January, 1911; Memphis; Publisher, *Hall County Herald*; Lt. Governor, 1919-1921 and Ex-State Senator; died about 1929 or 1930.
- JONES, FRANK C.; May, 1921-May, 1924 (resigned); Houston, Texas; Attorney; son, Frank C., Jr., and he are both ex-students of the University.
- JONES, JAMES H.; April (?), 1882-January, 1883; Houston.
- JONES, SAMUEL J.; February, 1915-May, 1917 (removed); (?) - October, 1917 (resigned); Salado; Teacher; died March or April, 1918.
- KELLY, C. E.; March, 1917-June, 1923; El Paso; died in July or August, 1932.
- KEMP, JOSEPH A.; October, 1917-May, 1921; Wichita Falls; Capitalist; died November, 1930.
- KIRBY, JOHN H.; January, 1911-April, 1911 (resigned); Houston; Lumberman.
- KIRKPATRICK, E. E.; February, 1945-January, 1951; Brownwood; Rancher and Oilman; author of *Crimes' Paradise*, *Voices from Alcatraz*, *Dim Trails*.
- KLEBERG, MARCELLUS E.; December, 1905-January, 1907; Galveston.
- LANHAM, SAMUEL WILLIS TUCKER; September, 1907-July, 1908 (died); Weatherford; Mr. Lanham's wife died two months before he died.
- LAWRENCE, DAVID H.; January, 1917-February, 1917 (Senate refused confirmation); El Paso.
- LITTLEFIELD, GEORGE W.; January, 1911-January, 1920 (resigned); Austin; died November 11, 1920.
- LOCKWOOD, LEE; March, 1953; Waco, Texas; Lumber and Investments.
- LOVE, WILLIAM G.; June, 1917-August, 1917 (Senate refused confirmation); Houston; Attorney.
- MARSH, CHARLES E.; October, 1924-January, 1925 (rejected); 2404 Scenic Drive, Austin; Capitalist.
- MARSH, HENRY B.; January, 1900 or 1901-January, 1903; Tyler.
- MARX, M.; January, 1907-1909; Galveston; Banker; died 1909.
- MATHIS, JOHN M.; May, 1917-July, 1917 (resigned unconfirmed); Brenham; Attorney.
- McKINNEY, A. T.; July, 1882-January, 1883; Huntsville.
- McLAUGHLIN, JAMES W.; January, 1907-November, 1909; Austin; M.D.; Professor at Medical Branch in Galveston; died November 13, 1909.
- McREYNOLDS, GEORGE STREET; December, 1914-May, 1917; Temple, Texas; M.D.

MINTER, MERTON MELROSE; March, 1955; San Antonio, Texas; Physician, Internal Medicine and Diagnosis.

MOORE, GEORGE F.; January, 1883 (declined); Austin; Judge.

MORGAN, GEORGE D. (Ph.D.); February, 1935-January, 1941; San Angelo; Oilman; died July, 1950.

NEATHERY, SAM; February, 1925-January, 1931; Houston; Attorney.

NORVEL, LIPSCOMB; March, 1882 (declined); Beaumont, Texas.

OATES, LARIED STEPHEN; February, 1951; Center, Texas; Physician; member of State Board of Health, 1949-January, 1951.

ODELL, WILIMOT MITCHELL; April, 1929-September, 1932 (resigned); Fort Worth; died November, 1932.

O'HAIR, MRS. H. J.; May, 1921-February, 1927; February, 1927-April, 1929; Coleman; died December 4, 1936; survivors were husband, sister, Mrs. Walter Woodward and grandson, Robinson O'Hair.

OUSLEY, CLARENCE; January, 1911-August, 1914 (resigned); Fort Worth; Newspaperman.

PADELFORD, SILAS CATCHINGS; January, 1925-October, 1926 (resigned); Fort Worth; died March 3, 1929.

PARTEN, JUBAL RICHARD "Jube"; March, 1935-January, 1941; Houston; Oilman.

PEELER, A. J.; May, 1882 (declined); Austin.

PERRY, E. H.; January, 1921-April, 1921; Austin; Capitalist; known as "Mr. Austin."

PRATHER, WILLIAM L.; February, 1887- November, 1899; Waco; died July 24, 1905; Mr. William E. Darden, present Regent; Waco, Texas, is grandson of Mr. Prather.

PRESSLER, JAMES M.; January, 1907-September, 1907; Comanche.

RAGSDALE, SMITH; April, 1881-January, 1883; Weatherford.

RANDALL, EDWARD, SR.; April, 1929-January, 1940 (resigned); Galveston; died August, 1944.

ROCKWELL, JAMES W.; February, 1947; P. O. Drawer 1449, Houston 1; Lumber, Wholesale and Retail.

ROSE, A. J.; January, 1887-February, 1887; Salado; Farmer.

ROYALL, TUCKER; October, 1923-January, 1925; Palestine; Banker.

ROYSTON, MART H.; February, 1925-January, 1927; Galveston; died September or October, 1948.

SANGER, ALEXANDER; January, 1911-January, 1917; Dallas.

SAYERS, JOSEPH D.; February, 1913-August, 1913; Austin; Governor of Texas; died May 15, 1929.

SCHERER, WALTER H.; February, 1945-February, 1947 (refused confirmation); Houston; Dentist; died, May 12, 1951.

SCHREINER, W. SCOTT; June, 1942-September, 1947 (resigned); Kerrville; Rancher and Capitalist.

SCOTT, JOHN T., SR.; January, 1931-December, 1936 or January, 1937; Houston; Banker.

SEALY, John; September, 1917-May, 1919 (resigned); 1925 (declined); Galveston; died February 19, 1926.

SEALY, TOM; February, 1951; Midland, Texas; Attorney; Chairman, 1953.

SHEPARD, SETH; August, 1883-January, 1891 (?); Dallas.

SIMKINS, E. J.; August, 1882-January, 1893; Corsicana; Attorney.

SMITH, ASHBEL; April, 1881-January, 1886; Houston; M.D.; never married; died January 2, 1886.

SMITH, R. WAVERLY; May, 1903-December, 1905; Galveston; Capitalist; died July 12, 1930.

SORRELL, JAMES ROBERT; March, 1953; 2001 Driscoll Building, Corpus Christi, Texas; Attorney-at-Law.

SPENCER, FRANK M.; May, 1898-March or April, 1903; Galveston.

STARK, H. J. LUTCHER; May or June, 1919-January, 1931; January, 1933-February, 1945; Orange; Capitalist and Lumberman.

STARK, WILLIAM H.; January, 1911-January, 1915; Orange, Texas; Capitalist and Lumberman; died October 8, 1936; sister, Mrs. Mary V. Kelley of Bogalusa, La.; brother, V. H., of Orange; and son, H. J. Lutchter Stark, survived.

STARR, ARMORY R.; August, 1893 February or April, 1895; Marshall; Real Estate.

STARR, JAMES H.; April, 1881 (declined); Marshall.

STEDMAN, N. ALEX; March, 1911-November, 1912 (resigned); Austin; Attorney; born in 1854.

STEINER, RALPH; October, 1917-October, 1920 (resigned); in 1917: Rt. 6, Waco, Texas; M.D.

STOREY, ROBERT G.; January, 1924-April, 1929; Dallas; Lawyer; Dean, Law School, S.M.U.

STRICKLAND, D. F.; June, 1942-December, 1946; Mission; Attorney.

SULAK, L. J.; January, 1933-January, 1935 (resigned); LaGrange; Press; also ex-Senator.

SWENSON, A. M. G.; October, 1947; Stamford; Rancher; great nephew of the first Swedish immigrant to Austin, Texas.

TAYLOR, JUDSON LUDWELL; November, 1944-November, 1944; Houston; M.D.; died November 28, 1944.

TERRELL, ALEXANDER WATKINS; January, 1909-January, 1911; Austin; died August, 1912; daughter, Mrs. Lilla M. Rector, 1504 Mohle Drive, Austin, Texas; and grandsons, J. Bouldin Rector and Richard T. Rector.

TERRELL, C. O.; November, 1944-January, 1951; Fort Worth; Physician; died July 28, 1951.

THOMPSON, T. C.; February, 1887-April, 1898; Galveston; M. D.; died April 17, 1898.

THROCKMORTON, J. W.; April, 1881-October, 1881; McKinney; ex-Governor of Texas.

TOBIN, MRS. EDGAR; February, 1947-January, 1955; San Antonio.

TODD, GEORGE T.; July, 1883-August, 1893; Jefferson; Attorney.

TRUETT, L. J.; January, 1925 (declined); McKinney.

TUCKER, EDWARD B.; February, 1945-January, 1951; Nacogdoches; Lumber and Land.

TUCKER, JAMES P.; May, 1917-May, 1917 (enjoined); July or August, 1917 (resigned); McKinney.

TYLER, GEORGE W.; January, 1925-January, 1927 (resigned); Belton; died October 11, 1927.

VOYLES, CLAUDE W.; February, 1951; Austin; Oil Operator and Rancher.

WAGGENER, LESLIE, JR.; January, 1931-March, 1942 (resigned); Dallas; Banker, Republic National Bank of Dallas; died January 1, 1951.

WARD, JOHN L.; June, 1917-July, 1917 (enjoined); August, 1917 (Senate refused confirmation); Temple, Texas; Livery Stable.

WARREN, DAVID M.; November, 1944; *Panhandle Herald*, Panhandle; Newspaper Publisher and Banker.

WEINERT, HILMER H.; November, 1933-November, 1944 (resigned); Seguin; Banker and Capitalist.

WHALEY, W. S.; May, 1924-January, 1925 (rejected); Cleburne.

WOODWARD, D. K., JR.; November, 1944; Kirby Building, Dallas; Law; Chairman of Board of Regents, November, 1944-1953.

WOOTEN, JOE S.; June, 1923-January, 1925 (rejected); Austin; Doctor; son, Greenwood Wooten, 922 Congress, Austin.

WOOTEN, THOMAS D.; November, 1881-July, 1899; Austin; M. D.; father of Dr. Joe S. Wooten of Austin.

WORTHAM, LOUIS J.; January, 1919-June, 1923; Fort Worth; Press; died about 1925.

WROE, H. A.; January, 1920-February, 1925; October, 1926-January, 1927 (resigned); Austin, Texas; Banker; died April, 1943.

YOUNT, M. FRANK; January, 1931-November, 1933; Beaumont.

75 YEARS AND 15 PRESIDENTS

The 75th anniversary of the opening of The University of Texas will be celebrated throughout the world in 1958.

Until 1895, the University was without a president, the Chairman of the Faculty being the chief executive officer. Professor J. W. Mallet was Chairman for the opening year, 1883-84; then Professor Leslie Waggener until the summer of 1894; then Professor Thomas S. Miller for 1894-95. In 1895, the office of President was created, and has been filled as follows:

Leslie Waggener, M.A., LL.D., ad interim, 1895-96

George Tayloe Winston, M.A., LL.D., 1896-99
 William Lambdin Prather, B.L., LL.D., 1899-1905
 David Franklin Houston, M.A., LL.D., 1905-08
 Sidney Edward Menzes, Ph.D., LL.D., 1908-14
 William James Battle, Ph.D., ad interim, 1914-16
 Robert Ernest Vinson, D.D., LL.D., 1916-23
 William Seneca Sutton, M.A., LL.D., ad interim, 1923-24
 Walter Marshall William Splawn, Ph.D., LL.D., 1924-27
 Harry Yandell Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., 1927-37
 John William Calhoun, M.A., LL.D., 1937-39
 Homer Price Rainey, Ph.D., LL.D., 1939-44
 Theophilus Shickel Painter, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., M.N.A.S., acting president 1944-46; president, 1946-1952
 Doctor Painter, President 1946-1952
 Vice-President James C. Dolley, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., President ad interim, 1952-1953
 Chancellor James Pinckney Hart, B.A., LL.B., LL.D., 1953-1954.
 Doctor Logan Wilson, B.A., M.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., LL.D. Inaugurated as President of the Main University, October 29, 1953. Made President of The University of Texas System, September 18, 1954, by the Board of Regents.



AUSTIN QUIZ

Q. *What is the Wrenn Library?*

A. The Wrenn Library consists of 6,000 volumes, all first editions or manuscripts of English and American literature, collected by John Henry Wrenn of Chicago. Several years after the collector's death, the library came to the University of Texas as the gift of the Wrenn heirs and Major George W. Littlefield, to be housed in one of the most beautiful rooms in the world, also a gift from Major Littlefield. A few years later, the Legislature of Texas appropriated money for the purchase of the library of Mr. George A. Aitken, noted English scholar and editor. This collection consisted originally of about

4,000 volumes; by subsequent legislative appropriation it has been increased to approximately 7,000 volumes. In 1926 Mrs. Miriam Lutchter Stark of Orange, Texas, announced the gift to the University of her superb collection of rare books and manuscripts, consisting of about 4,000 items, together with a large collection of deluxe editions of standard authors. The three collections, Wrenn, Aitken and Stark, administered as one division of the University Library, places the University of Texas among the great centers of the world for the study of English literature. Their monetary value has been estimated at several million dollars.

SOME SIGNIFICANT PHASES IN UNIVERSITY'S LIFE (From 1946 *University Cactus*)

It was in 1839, seven whole years before the Republic of Texas surrendered its sovereignty to become a member of the United States, and while the Republic was still embroiled in the turmoil caused by its recent revolution against Mexico, that the University, which was to become the greatest in the South, was conceived.

Not until 1858 was the act which definitely established a University of Texas finally passed by the State Legislature. Much had transpired since the early days of the Republic and the dreams of Lamar. Texas had become one of the United States and another war with Mexico had been fought and won. Now the men of Texas could turn back to the building of a great state and a great university. At first there were sectional disputes, and a law providing for two state universities was passed. With the law of 1858, however, these problems ceased. This act, under the sponsorship of Governor Pease provided fifty leagues of land and \$100,000 for the establishment of a university composed of a law school, medical school, school of arts and science and literature, and a theological college. Additional land of 221,400 acres was put up for sale, the proceeds from which were to compose an endowment fund for the University. In 1875 the constitution provided \$1,000,000 for the University and a year later the permanent location in Austin was determined by popular vote.

In 1883, while Oran M. Roberts held the gubernatorial position, the University of Texas, as it now exists was born. Texas had survived its second great ordeal from the wound it had suffered in the War between the States and the bitter period of "Reconstruction" which followed. For the second time the builders of the State returned to the task of civilizing what still remained a virtual wilderness. The Main University was officially opened, and in the fall the Medical School in Galveston also began to accept students. The legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the operation of the University; but most important of all for the future of higher education in the State, the University's lands were withdrawn from sale, and the legislature was restricted in making appropriations from their revenue.

U. OF T. 75TH ANNIVERSARY

The several high points in the evolution of the University of Texas here given chronologically are just a few of the events of tremendous importance in the institution's forward march from "Great to Greater." Some are mentioned in more detail elsewhere in this edition. When we read "Ye shall know the Truth" carved high on the Tower of the main building, we should also remember that "*Knowledge and Kindliness are the World's Greatest Need*," and "*Waste and Haste*" our costliest peril.

The University of Texas stands today as a heritage from the pioneers who built our State. Its growth has come only through the unfailing efforts of the friends of education; and its progress will continue only as these efforts continue.

Dr. Thomas Dudley Wooten, father of Drs. Goodall, Joe and Dudley Wooten was a member of the first board of regents. Until his resignation in 1900, he was the only member resident in the capital and from 1886 he was its president. Under his direct supervision the University's administration was inaugurated, and he is justly entitled to co-share with Governor O. M. Roberts the title of "Father of the University." Certainly a campus building or monument in his honor should win the support of proud "Texas Exes" as plans are being made to commemorate in 1958 the centennial of the act to establish the University and the 75th year since its opening. The splendor of his service is enshrined imperishably in the history of Texas.

1838 — Provision made at Houston by the Congress of the Republic for a university campus at the "seat of government";

1839 — 220,000 acres of land out of the public domain were set aside as an endowment for two colleges or universities; from 1839 address of President Mirabeau B. Lamar has been taken the motto of the University "Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security that free men desire;

1854 — Extensive land grants were made to create the large permanent school fund during the administration of E. M. Pease;

1858 — An act was passed by the State Legislature to establish the University as a "cherished design" "for the instruction of the youth of the land in the higher branches of learning and in the liberal arts and sciences";

1876 — The Constitution of Texas gave to the University and its branches one million acres of land in West Texas;

1881 — An act was passed under an impetus due mainly to Governor O. M. Roberts — the old Alcalde — that actually established the University;

1882 — Laying the West Wing cornerstone University Main building was on November 16;

1883 — The University was formally opened in the west wing of the old main building on September 15, classes, however, were conducted in the temporary Capitol on Congress avenue until January 1, 1884;

Samuel Clark Red was the first graduate in June 1895.

1893 — The first football games of the University were played and won. The opposition were squads in Dallas and San Antonio;

1894 — The College of Engineering was inaugurated;

1895 — Orange and White were adopted as University colors in connection with a game of baseball with Southwestern University at Georgetown in the Spring of 1895;

1898 — The first Summer Session opened;

1906 — School of Education inaugurated;

1909 — Division of Extension added;

1910 — The Graduate School came into existence, as well as the Inter-scholastic League of Texas schools;

1922 — School of Business Administration first opened;

1924 — Dedication of Memorial Stadium held November 27. Governor Pat Neff made the dedicatory address;

1927 — College of Pharmacy moved from Galveston;

1936-37 — University Centennial Exposition held on the campus;

1939 — Texas Memorial Museum opened;

1954 — Centennial of Public Schools witnessed the selection of many University faculty members and former students for places in the Educational Hall of Remembrance as sponsored by the Texas Heritage Foundation and Karl Hoblitzelle of Dallas, Chairman of the Executive Board. It is hoped that the legislature may provide funds for a wing to be added to the Memorial Museum to house a permanent Hall of Remembrance, first of its kind anywhere in the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OFFICIALS

Board of Regents

Tom Sealy, Chairman, Midland

Dr. L. S. Oates, Center

Claude W. Voyles, Austin

J. R. Sorrell, Corpus Christi

Lee Lockwood, Waco

Leroy Jeffers, Houston

Mrs. Charles Devall, Kilgore

Merton M. Minter, San Antonio

J. Lee Johnson, III, Fort Worth

University Officials

Dr. Logan Wilson, President

Dr. C. P. Boner, Vice-President for
Academic Affairs

Dr. J. C. Dolley, Vice-President for
Fiscal Affairs

Dr. L. D. Haskew, Vice-President
for Departmental Services

Franklin Lanier Cox, Assistant to
the President

Charles H. Sparenberg, Comptroller

William W. Stewart, Endowment
Officer

Captain H. Y. McCown, Dean of
Student Services

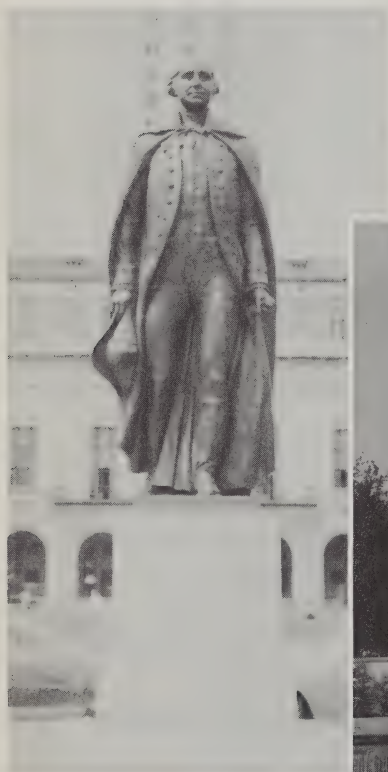
Graves W. Landrum, Business
Manager

Carl J. Eckhardt, Director of
Physical Plant



OLD UNIVERSITY 1917

First George Washington monument
in Texas on the U. of T. campus.



Littlefield Fountain





Famous Mustang Monument graces the entrance on San Jacinto Boulevard.

TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Board of Directors: The Regents of The University of Texas
State Museum located on the campus of The University of Texas
24th Street between Red River and San Jacinto Blvd.

An Educational Institution dedicated to the study of history
and the natural sciences.
Open every day in the year except Christmas and New Year's.
Weekdays: 10-12 A. M. and 2-5 P. M. Sundays: 2-5 P. M.

This building when completed will contain in one of the wings the proposed
Hall of Remembrance for Texas Heroes and Heroines of Education.

AUSTIN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

By J. MASON BREWER

The first two public schools for Negroes in Austin were established in the year 1881, just sixteen years after the Negroes in Texas were freed. One of these schools was located in Wheatville, a former Negro community on the West side of Austin not far from the University of Texas Campus, but now an exclusive residence district for whites, with the exception of one or two Negro families; the second school for Negro children was conducted in the old Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, which was also situated in West Austin, just across the street from Wooldridge Park, on the Southwest corner of San Antonio and West Eleventh streets.

In 1882, just one year after the opening of the first public schools for Negroes in Austin, two additional schools were established, one at the Third Baptist Church in 900 block on East 10th Street on the East side of the City, and another, also on the East side of town in the section known at that time as *Mason Town*. The school in *Mason Town* was called the *Porter Mission School*.

In the year 1884 a four room building was erected in the 900 block of East Eleventh Street, and, four years later in 1889, for the first time, Negro Children in Austin were given the opportunity to study high school subjects at this school. The school was called the *Robertson Hill School*, and was Austin's first High School for Negroes.

In 1894, when the Bickler School, on the corner of East 11th Street and East Avenue, was built for whites, the old building on the Bickler School campus was moved to the present site of the Blackshear Elementary School on East Eleventh Street just across the street from the Tillotson College Campus, which itself was established and opened its doors to the public in the year 1881. This Negro Public School was called "Gregory School" and was the first brick building in Austin to house Negro students.

In the year 1895 a school was established in South Austin for Negroes.

In 1903 the principals of the Negro schools were as follows: The Robertson Hill School, L.C. Anderson; the Gregory School, G. W. Norman; the West Austin School, W. T. McCall; Wheatville School, A. Jackson, Jr.; the South Austin School, Timothy Chandler.

In 1904 the enrollment in the Negro schools was as follows:

Robertson Hill	177
Gregory Town	606
West Austin	445
Wheatville	97
South Austin	99
Total	1424

The total enrollment in Austin's Negro schools jumped to 2332 in 1914, but totalled only 1175 in 1924 showing a decrease of 1157 during this 10 year period. In 1934, however, the enrollment almost equalled the 1914 enrollment by reaching a high of 2077.

It is interesting to note concerning the comparative training and preparation of white and Negro teachers in the Austin Public schools in the year 1940 that a larger percentage of Negro teachers held college degrees than did white teachers. The percentage of white teachers holding college degrees in 1940 was given as 59.8%, and the percentage of Negro teachers holding college degrees was listed as 64.85%.

At the beginning of the 1955-56 school year there were 3892 Negro children enrolled in the Austin public schools. The number of schools catering to Negro personnel was ten, and the teachers manning these schools numbered approximately 164.

AUSTIN'S NEGRO COLLEGES

Tillotson College, located on the corner of Eleventh and Chicon streets opened its doors to students in the year 1881, although the site for the school had been selected and purchased as early as 1876.

The college is named for the Rev. Geoffrey W. Tillotson, a Congregational minister, who selected the site and recommended the establishment of the school to the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Church.

Tillotson was the first institution of higher learning for Negroes to operate in the city of Austin, but in the year 1900 Samuel Huston College was established for Negroes, on the corner of East Avenue and Twelfth Street under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the Freedman's Aid Society.

These two colleges operated as separate units until April 16, 1952, when the boards of Trustees of Samuel Huston and Tillotson met in Austin and agreed to merge the institutions. The merged college thus became a reality, and was given the name Huston-Tillotson College. The former Samuel Huston and Tillotson Colleges, in September 1952, began operating as a separate unit, and during its first year of existence was the largest Protestant Church-Related college for Negroes, from the standpoint of enrollment, in the United States.

The first president of Tillotson College was William E. Brown, and serving as first president of Samuel Huston College was R. S. Lovinggood. First president of the merged institution, Huston-Tillotson, was Matthew S. Davage.

Samuel Huston College took its name from Samuel Huston, an Iowa Farmer, who gave a small farm to the college, the sale of which, netted \$9,000.00. This money was used to help erect the first building on the Samuel Huston College Campus.

Tillotson College presidents, succeeding William E. Brown, the First president, in chronological order were John Hershaw, Henry L. Hubbell, Winfield Goss, Marshall R. Gaines, Isaac M. Agard, Francis Weyland Fletcher, Arthur W. Parch, J. T. Hodges, Mary E. Branch, and William H. Jones.

Samuel Huston College presidents succeeding the first president R. S. Lovinggood in the regular order were Matthew S. Davage, Joseph B. Randolph, Robert N. Brooks, T. R. Davis, Willis J. King, Karl E. Downs and Robert F. Harrington.

The present president of Huston-Tillotson College is J. J. Seabrook.

The graduates of Huston-Tillotson College have been good citizens and made outstanding contributions to the communities in which they dwell. Many Huston-Tillotson Alumni and faculty members have gained national and international prominence.



AUSTIN IN TEXAS LEAGUE

In November, 1955, when veteran Austin baseball man Ed Knebel presented the keys to Disch Field to Allen Russell, owner of the new Austin Texas League franchise, it made the Capital City baseball park officially a Texas League stadium.

OLDEST SCHOOL BUILDING

At Pleasant Hill near Austin on the San Antonio Highway is located the oldest public school building yet in operation in Texas. It was established on Onion Creek in 1858 by Onion Creek Lodge No. 220.

AUSTIN KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

On January 31, 1885, the Catholic Knights of America obtained a charter for an Austin Branch, with Amos P. Foster as first President, and Father Lauth as Spiritual Director.

AUSTIN PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary opened October 1, 1902 in the old Stuart Seminary in the 1100 block of East 9th, a joint donation of the Austin School of Theology and the heirs of Mrs. R. K. Red.

In 1906 the present location on Twenty-seventh Street was purchased — a tract lying two blocks north of the University of Texas and two blocks east of the Main and University bus lines. On this new and attractive property a large brick and stone dormitory was erected, named Sampson Hall, in memory of the first President of the Seminary, Dr. T. R. Sampson.

A refectory was built and named Lubbock Hall as a memorial to the late Governor of Texas, Frank R. Lubbock, who had a deep and generous interest in the Seminary.

Faculty homes and student apartments were also erected in the early years of the Seminary and in 1942 a magnificent Gothic Chapel was completed, made possible in part by two major gifts: one by Mr. Fred S. Robbins of Bay City, Texas, and the other by the Brown Family of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

In recent years the acquisition of adjoining property has made possible the present and future expansion of the Seminary. A faculty home at 2903 University Avenue was purchased in 1946. In 1947 the Whitis property, adjoining the west line of the Seminary property, was secured. The new Library has been erected on this site. A block of city park property fronting on 30th Street and meeting the northwest line of Seminary holdings was obtained in 1948. In 1952 the Seminary purchased the dwelling used by the University of Texas to house its President. This property is known as Wynne House and extends the Seminary campus to that of the Scottish Rite Dormitory. Construction on a new dormitory for single men students was started in December, 1954.

A Master Plan of Seminary Development, showing the location of proposed buildings nears completion, calling for a Missions Court and additional apartments for married students to be located on the tract of land purchased from the City of Austin.

Shortly after the re-opening of the Seminary, the Reverend Thomas W. Currie, D.D., was called to the presidency and served with distinction, extending the work and influence of the Seminary throughout the Southwest until his sudden death in 1943.

In 1929 the Synod of Louisiana was also invited to joint ownership and control of the Seminary. Thus the Seminary is under the direction of the Synods of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1945 the Reverend David L. Stitt, D.D., was called as Dr. Currie's successor as President of the Seminary.

The Seminary has occupied three locations in Austin. As the Austin School of Theology it was in the 2200 block of Nueces, a location sold, at the close of the School, to the Highland Presbyterian Church (now, in new location at the University Presbyterian Church).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Term expiring 1955

Mr. L. R. Klein.....	Dallas, Texas
Dr. Robert Adger Law.....	Austin, Texas
Mr. Sam B. Hicks.....	Shreveport, Louisiana
Mr. Wm. J. Murray, Jr.....	Austin, Texas
Mr. Tom A. Cutting.....	Fort Smith, Arkansas
Mr. Franklin Flato.....	Corpus Christi, Texas
The Rev. Claude D. Wardlaw, D.D.....	Lake Charles, Louisiana
The Rev. J. Martin Singleton.....	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Term expiring 1956

Mr. W. C. Brown.....	Hot Springs, Arkansas
The Rev. Shirley C. Guthrie, D.D.....	Kilgore, Texas
Mr. Myron Turfitt.....	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. B. W. Trull.....	Palacios, Texas
The Rev. Marion A. Boggs, D.D.....	Little Rock, Arkansas
The Rev. H. A. Anderson.....	San Antonio, Texas
Mr. W. H. Gilmore.....	Midland, Texas
Mr. J. W. Logan.....	Durant, Oklahoma

Term expiring 1957

The Rev. C. L. King, D.D.....	Houston, Texas
Mr. Tom G. Clark.....	Arkadelphia, Arkansas
Mr. Barton W. Freeland.....	Crowley, Louisiana
Mr. Glenn A. Railsback, C.P.A.....	Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Mr. J. R. Scott, Jr.....	Falfurrias, Texas
The Rev. B. O. Wood, D.D.....	San Angelo, Texas
Mr. Henry H. Bryant.....	San Antonio, Texas
The Rev. W. L. McLeod, D.D.....	Shreveport, Louisiana
The Rev. C. T. Caldwell, D.D., <i>Chairman Emeritus</i>	Waco, Texas

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Teaching Fellow in Greek

MARTIN HUFFMAN THOMAS, B.A.

Teaching Fellow in Speech

*Deceased, November 12, 1954

75TH BIRTHDAY OF ST. EDWARD'S

(*One Hundred Years* by Francis W. Sullivan, C.S.C., Pastor,
St. Mary's Cathedral. 1852-1952.)

St. Edward's University grew out of the purchase by Father Edward Sorin in 1872, of acreage for the college he planned to build and the donation of Mrs. Mary Doyle for an educational institution.

For several years before the school was started, this tract was known as the "Catholic Farm" and Brothers Maximus, C.S.C., and John of the Cross, C.S.C., were there during this time.

The first school was started in 1881, about a mile from the school of today. There were three boys there then. It became a boarding school later, with Harry McCarthy of Austin, as its first boarder.

Rev. John Lauth, C.S.C., was the first President. It was chartered as a college by the State of Texas in 1885. Then a new building was begun, and completed in May, 1889. This building burned in April, 1903. It was replaced by two buildings, the Main Building and Holy Cross Hall.

It was during the Presidency of the Rev. Matthew Schumacher, C.S.C., an eminent educator, that college courses became part of the curriculum, and on March 10, 1925, the State of Texas in a new charter, officially changed the name of St. Edward's College to St. Edward's University.

St. Edward's University is governed by a Board of Directors, called the Administrative Council, which itself is subject to a Higher Board which governs the Administrative Councils of the schools conducted by the Brothers of Holy Cross.

The University has the following buildings: Library and Administration Building, which also includes some classroom space; a college gymnasium; a small Chemistry building used for laboratory work; two temporary structures which serve as laboratories in Biology, Physics, and Pre-Engineering; three residence halls for boarding students; a college chapel; a laundry building; a maintenance building; an infirmary.

ST. EDWARD'S TRUSTEES

Brother Ephrem O'Dwyer, C.S.C.	Honorary Chairman — Provincial Superior
Brother Elmo Bransby, C.S.C.	President of the University
Brother Simon Scribner, C.S.C.	Secretary
Brother Edward Hagus, C.S.C.	Treasurer
Brother Mel Keil, C.S.C.	
Brother Jacob Eppley, C.S.C.	
Brother Emmett Strohmeier, C.S.C.	
Brother Silverius Adelman, C.S.C.	

THE OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Brother Elmo Bransby, C.S.C., Ph.D.	President
Brother Simon Scribner, C.S.C., Ph.D.	Vice-President — Dean of Men
Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., Ph.D.	Dean of College
Brother Silvan Mellett, C.S.C., M.S. in Ed.	Registrar
Brother Majella Hegarty, C.S.C., M.A.	Director of Testing and Guidance

Brother Edward Hagus, C.S.C., B.S. in Com.....	Treasurer
Brother Robert Woodward, C.S.C., A.B.....	Veterans Advisor
Brother Campion Nolan, C.S.C.....	Assistant Registrar
Reverend James J. O'Brien, C.S.C., Litt.B., S.T.B., LL.D.....	Chaplain
Reverend Richard A. Laurick, C.S.C., A.B.....	Religious Counsellor
Brother Emmett Strohmeyer, C.S.C.....	Business Manager
Brother Walter Foken, C.S.C., M.B.A.....	Director of Athletics
Mr. James T. Murray, M.S. in L.S.....	University Librarian
Mr. Samuel P. Todaro, M.D.....	University Physician
<i>1955-56 Records.</i>	



ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER ON CAPITOL GROUNDS (By Texas State Department of Health) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS 7.5

PH					
COLOR					P.P.M.
	P.P.M.		P.P.M.	Carbonate	_____ 0
Total solids	___1660	Calcium	_____ 49	Bicarbonate	_____506
Silica residue	-- 19	Magnesium	_____ 34	Sulphate	_____646
As		Iron	_____ .1	Chloride	_____138
As CA		Maganese less		Fluoride	_____ 6.5
CO3:		than	_____ .05	Nitrate (less	
P. Alkalinity	___ 0	Sodium (Calc)	469	than)	_____ .4
Total alkalinity	415				
Total hardness	263				



CITY OF AUSTIN MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Assessed valuation, all property 1955	\$408,755,740.00
(Including suburban school districts)	
Total bonded indebtedness (Jan. 1, 1955):	
City	\$ 18,445,000.00
School	\$ 16,404,000.00
(City assessed values are based on 75% current market.)	
Tax rate (1955) per \$100 valuation	\$ 1.87
Per capita wealth (est)	(no figures)
Per capita debt:	
City	\$ 102.00
School	\$ 91.00
Percentage net debt to assessed values	\$ 117.00
Library picture	

1870-1875

In the early 70's, the establishment of a mule car street transportation system, serving the more thickly settled portion of Austin, furnished to the residents of this thriving young Capital City of Texas, the first public transportation system. This system was acquired by Dr. J. J. Tobin and his brother, Dr. W. H. Tobin, who operated it until it was disposed of to M. M. Shippe, who had associated with him Messrs. Liebhold and Urie.



Relaxation of the Nineties!



1940 • Today, February 7th, the last electric car to be run over the Main Line will make its final complete trip.



Correct Attire for College Man and Maid.



Just any first-class store with stylish stocks of wearables is not always a **COLLEGE STORE.**

The College man and maid have their own standard of fashions, and College fashions are above all distinctive.

We particularly cater to Collegians—study the favorite styles prevalent in the great Universities—and are fully assembled complete stocks of appropriate appareling for students of both sexes.

Waters and coat high class tailored garments and smart furnishings of all kinds are always here and very well represented.

STUDENTS DESIRING TO INSPECT OUR STOCKS WILL BE SHOWN EVERY COURTESY.

SCARBROUGH & HICKS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

AUSTIN MUSEUM CENTER

When the University opened there was not a museum of consequence within the broad boundaries of Texas. Pioneers have rarely recognized their value as institutions for the promotion of learning and patriotism. This statement of fact is made without any idea of criticising the founders of the land of the Lone Star. Generally speaking, they were too busy with many hazardous problems of their present to think that the time would ever come when people would be interested in their manner of living and in the things with which they labored to develop the civilization of which Texans boast with becoming pride.

Today, however, the value of museums is becoming known in every section of Texas. They are truly informational and inspirational centers wherever established. They pull down the fences of the present and of local environment, as they enable people to become better acquainted with one another.

They break down sectional prejudices, as in these common gathering places folks mingle with folks and see with their own eyes that they are the heirs of the past and that it is their responsibility to preserve and guard with care their rich heritage.

When the university of Texas was established in 1881, certain members of the faculty saw the need and uses of museums as educational factors in the life of any democracy and they longed for the time to come when museums would be institutions of reality and practical service within their own beloved state.

Since that early date of 1881, seventy-four years have rolled down the dim corridors of time and 1955 finds Austin, the capital of Texas, also to be "the city of museums." There are more museums of a greater value in Austin today than are to be found in any city south of the Mason and Dixon line. The museums, thus, have become the capstone of our educational system, supplementing our schools, libraries and historical societies.

The Elisabet Ney Museum is located at 312 E. 44th Street. Here once lived and labored one of the world's foremost sculptors. It was the home and workshop of Elisabet Ney and contains many treasures created by her genius and thoughtfully dedicated to her revered memory by her devoted friends, follow-

ers and admirers who have preserved and maintained the historic house as a cherished shrine for all lovers of the beautiful in art.

Elisabet Ney was born in Germany in 1834. She studied art in Munich and Berlin and became one of the most celebrated artists of her time. She built the first part of the Austin studio in 1892, adding a second unit ten years later. The building was designed by the artist as her home and studio and was the first building ever erected in Texas for the purpose of art. She died in the upper room of the studio on June 29, 1907. Then the studio was offered for sale, and, in order to keep it from passing into the hands of private owners, one of her devoted friends, and co-workers in the cause of art, Mrs. Ella Dancy Dibrell, wife of Judge B. Dibrell of Seguin, bought it. She founded the Texas Fine Arts Association for the purpose of preserving the memory and collection of the artist and promoting the art interests of the state. At Mrs. Dibrell's death, her husband and her daughter, Mrs. Walter Nolte of San Antonio, united in making a gift in her memory of the Elisabet Ney Museum to the association which she had founded. In the Museum there are two studios. In the first are the American collections and in the second studio, the European collection.

The O. Henry Museum is located at 409 E. 5th Street and contains many of his personal belongings.

O. Henry, whose real name was William Sydney Porter, was born in Greensboro, North Carolina on September 11, 1862. He came to Texas in 1882, because he was threatened with tuberculosis. First he worked as a ranch hand in La Salle County. At the age of 22, in 1884, he came to Austin. From 1887 to 1891 he worked in the Old Land Office as a draftsman. In 1887 he married Athol Estes of Austin. In 1893 he and his family moved to 308 East 4th Street, which was moved in 1934 to Brush Park and is now maintained by the City of Austin as the O. Henry Museum in honor of one of the world's most famous Short Story writers and man of letters.

These truly remarkable institutions, numbering at least nine, including historic Laguna Gloria, annually bring multiplied thousands within the gates of "the friendly city." They constitute the chief indoor Austin attraction. These visitors come from far and near, from every Texas county, from every state in the

Union, from Canada, Alaska, the Pan-Americas and from countries of the Occident and Orient beyond the seas.

The Museum building on the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds originally was the Land Office Building and was erected for the purpose about 1856 at a cost of \$19,700.

In 1918 the State Office Building across the street was completed, and the Land Commissioner was assigned the entire upper floor of the new building as office quarters. As the old building was in very bad condition, the Thirty-fifth Legislature, in 1917, by House Bill No. 831, appropriated \$10,000 for its renovation. This same appropriation Act provided that when the old building was vacated by the Land Commissioner it be set aside for the use and purpose of the Daughters of the Republic and the Texas Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the lower floor to be used by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the upper floor to be used by the Daughters of the Republic, "in order that (they) might accumulate the mementoes and relics, and preserve and perpetuate the history and traditions of the Southland and of our Commonwealth."

Six thousand dollars was used in 1932 to reroof the building and stucco the outside walls.

Admission to these two historic museums is free. Maintenance is by the members of their sponsoring patriotic societies and without cost to the taxpayers of Texas.

From the *'Austin Statesman,'* April 20, 1906: "The International and Great Northern railroad bridge across the Colorado river has at last been completed. . . . The completion of this bridge set at ease all the speculation about the safety of crossing the river. The old bridge was known all over the State as one of the most frightful and at the same time the most dangerous."

In 1913 the State Fire Insurance Commission was created with headquarters in Austin.

DRAMA—Early Texas, as an isolated frontier community, had few opportunities to become acquainted with the stage. So it is not surprising that only within the past four decades has great interest been shown in the state either in the production or the writing of plays. The University of Texas has had a great influence in promoting drama in the southwest as has the Little Theatre in Austin.

Texas Memorial Museum Opening

(Address delivered at the informal opening of the Museum, Sunday, January 15th, 1939, by Beauford H. Jester, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, 1933-35, member of the American Legion Texas Centennial Committee, Inc., 1932-1937, conducted by the Board of Regents.)

We meet here today in this ceremony which formally opens the Central Unit of the Texas Memorial Museum. As we view this imposingly beautiful building, builded and made properly ornate with stone and marble formed in Texas soil—all except the French Pyrenees marble which panels this Memorial Hall—and housing records, historic and scientific, of those who have habitated Texas and the Southwest from years far back in geologic periods of time until this, our generation—we bow in reverence to the God of all creation, pause in homage to those forces and factors of His creation and in thanks to the men whose efforts made possible what we here behold.

This is the first and central unit of what should ultimately be a great and inspiring Museum. Its future units and growth we shall not consider today, save only to recognize their necessity. We are purposely assembled to gratefully and proudly acknowledge the opening of the first and central Unit. In so doing, we should recount the purpose, plans and parts performed by those who made this First Unit possible and consider what its opening means and offers to us and succeeding generation of Texas.

First let us briefly consider the purpose and kinds of museums. The purpose depends upon the kind of museum considered. We must acknowledge that next to the classroom and the library, the museum is the most important factor in education. The Natural History or General Museum, the Fine Arts Museum, the strictly Scientific Museum, the strictly Historical Museum may be said to be the four kinds of museums.

The Natural History Museums are now made to include anthropology collections, these being objects that illustrate man's ways of living from the earliest human beginnings down to the beginning of historical records. They also include collections that portray the history of the earth, and all of the forms of life, both plants and animal life, that ever lived on the earth.

We can readily see how the sciences of geology, paleontology, anthropology, archaeology, zoology and botany are served and how natural and social sciences are illuminated by the Museums of Natural History.

The collections of museums serve three purposes when properly administered: (1) To entertain and enlighten the general public; (2) to illustrate and reinforce the teaching of the sciences; and (3) to furnish materials which are the bases of extensive and important research.

The Fine Arts Museum serves to illustrate and preserve the handiwork

of man as it is directed by artistic expression. May the beautiful first Library Building on the University of Texas Campus become a Fine Arts Museum which our citizens will see filled with museum art material.

The Scientific Museum is the necessary outgrowth and ally of Natural History Museum. The Historic Museum houses purely historical records, data, objects and pictures of historic nature.

Museums are provided by the Government and by the gift and endowment of the citizens. They provide enduring evidence of the consideration a government or a man may have of the past, present and future.

Fortunately for Texas, one of her loyal sons, a product of its University and a devout member of the American Legion of Texas, saw the possibilities of directing the enthusiasm of the approaching Centennial celebration in Texas toward a provision for a State Memorial Museum. I refer to A. Garland Adair, now appropriately and properly the Curator of History of this Museum, who in 1932 gave to the American Legion, Department of Texas, the idea of sponsoring a Memorial Museum. The American Legion was quick to do so. Its American Legion Texas Centennial Committee, Inc., of which A. Garland Adair was Chairman and its moving force, and the support it enlisted from various patriotic and civic organizations in Texas enabled it to get legislative assistance, both State and National, in behalf of a State Memorial Museum. Pursuant to Adair's request, on June 15, 1933, the Congress of the United States passed and President Roosevelt had signed a bill sponsored by the American Legion of Texas, and introduced by Legionnaire, Senator Tom Connaly, authorizing the minting of a million and a half Texas Centennial half-dollars. These were to be sold for a minimum of one dollar and the profits from the sale of the coin to go toward the building of a Texas Memorial Museum. The American Legion Centennial Committee was thus responsible for both the idea of the Texas Centennial half-dollar and the idea of a Memorial Museum to be erected during the Centennial year and as a part of the Texas Centennial celebration.

The Texas Centennial half-dollar was the coin of vantage to induce and procure other funds for the Texas Memorial Museum. It was designed by Pompeo Coppini, a Texan by adoption, and a nationally known sculptor, who had a studio in San Antonio, and whom we are honored to have with us today. He patriotically gave his services without remuneration. It is recalled that he was the sculptor of the fountain and historic figures of the Littlefield Memorial Entrance at the south entrance of the University.

Adair, and his American Legion Texas Centennial Committee, with valiant help from many sources, was responsible for the earmarking by the 44th State Legislature of the sum of \$225,000 was set aside to the Texas Memorial Museum for collecting exhibits, preparing material, furnishing and equipping the Museum. Only a few weeks after the passage of the bill in the Texas Legislature, the Congress of the United States earmarked \$300,000 out of the \$3,000,000 United States-Texas Centennial Bill, this \$300,000 being earmarked for the Texas Memorial Mu-

seum building itself. Col. Paul L. Wakefield of the Washington Texas Centennial executive staff arranged for the bringing of the \$300,000 check to the campus. These funds and the \$94,424.59 from the sale and distribution of 149,478 of the Texas Centennial Committee, which sale was completed and conducted by the Texas Centennial Coin Sales Campaign under the direction of the Board of Regents after November 1, 1935, and the concluding financing and supervision by the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, made possible the erection of the building and the placing of this building and exhibits therein.

Although 1,500,000 Texas Centennial half-dollars were authorized to be minted, only 303,000 were minted. One hundred thirty-five thousand of these were returned November 1, 1938 and 19,522 are soon to be returned to the mint to be melted. One hundred forty-nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight of the coins were sold and distributed. From the sale the Museum realized a net of \$94,424.59. The sale was concluded in December, 1938. It may be said with satisfaction that this was perhaps the only large commemorative coin sale that has been conducted in America without criticism. It netted its purpose a larger percentage of profit than any commemorative coin sale campaign of 50,000 coins or over ever conducted in this country. It will likely be the last commemorative coin minted by our government for a similar purpose, as the Treasury Department and Director of the Mint have secured legislation preventing further commemorative coins and coin sale. President Roosevelt's aid enabled the Texas delegation in Congress to have the Texas Centennial half-dollar authorized for the Texas Centennial observation and sale for the purpose of building the Texas Memorial Museum as the final exception to the legislation curtailing commemorative coins of this nature.

By June 1933, the American Legion Texas Centennial Committee had effectuated an agreement with the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, whereby the Texas Memorial Museum would be located on the Campus of the University of Texas, and whereby its Boards of Directors should be composed of the Board of Regents and its direction and control vested in them. The bill appropriating the funds for the Texas Memorial Museum by the Texas Legislature effectuated this first Unit should be, and it is "The Texas Memorial Museum, Sponsored by the American Legion, Department of Texas."

During all of these negotiations and planning, as might be well expected, no one person gave more encouragement and valuable counsel to the Museum project than did J. E. Pearce.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, from the platform of his pullman, in Austin on June 11, 1936, pressed an electric button that made the first excavation of this building. The corner-stone was laid and appropriate dedicatory ceremonies were held on December 19, 1937. The building was completed so as to allow visitation in the fall of 1938.

In the time reasonably allotted to me, it would be impossible to name

all Texans who furthered the plan. Mention must be made, however, of Edgar Witt of Waco; Lutchter Stark of Orange; of Mrs. Volney Taylor, president, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and of Mrs. Willis Sauer, chairman of the sale of centennial seals through the 1100 Texas clubs; *(the seals were provided by the Legion to popularize museum and centennial legislation)*; of Department Commanders Carl Nesbitt, Miller Ainsworth, Ernest Goens, Drury Phillips, Dr. W. J. Danforth and Department Adjutant R. O. Whiteaker; of Austin citizens Mrs. Ella Jessen, Von Boeckmann-Jones Printing Company, Walter Keeling, B. J. Rupert, H. L. Darwin, Tom Miller, Walter Long, Neil Allen, Fred Adams, Paul Bowman, Joe Dacy, Herman Heep, Hubert Jones, John McCurdy, J. E. McClain, William McGill, Grogan Howell, Horace and Polk Shelton, Frank Scofield, Q. C. Taylor, Leon White, and John Wallace — all under leadership of Dr. Goodall Wooten, Austin Chamber of Commerce president and E. H. Perry, Sr., Chairman of the Museum committee. In 1934, Adair carried the bill to found the museum to Governor Allred, a great Legionnaire, who gave it his blessing. It was introduced in the House by John Patterson, Stanford Payne, Homer Leonard, and 66 other representatives; in the Senate by T. J. Holbrook, John Hornsby of Austin, Senators E. J. Blackert of Victoria, Allan Shivers of Beaumont, Roy Sanderford of Belton, and several other members.

The sympathetic Board of Regents of the University of Texas was vital to the cause, likewise the splendid efforts of Harry D. Cross, who was my selection as Director of the Texas Centennial Coin Sales Campaign, which was conducted and concluded by the Board of Regents, after the American Legion Centennial Committee turned over the Centennial Coin Sale to the Regents in November, 1935. And, as is the case of every worth-while project of the University of Texas, the efficient work of W. L. McGill, Chairman of the University Centennial Exposition, and who acquired for this Exposition a wealth of fine exhibition and museum material, much of which is now in this Museum, was of great value.

The total results of the purpose, plans and parts performed by these men and many others that could be named is this Texas Memorial Museum, which in its entirety represents approximately \$600,000.00 all and usefully spent. The Museum is ideally located. The Memorial Museum of the people of Texas is located in the capital of the State on the campus of its State University, on a part thereof which offers what now appears to be adequate space for growth and addition thereto.

As is obvious, this is a Memorial as well as a Natural History Museum. Naturally and properly, it is primarily Texas throughout. The exterior of this beautiful building, which is a lasting monument to the artistry of John Staub, Architect, Paul P. Cret, Consulting Architect, and Phelps and DeWees, Architectural Designers for the Legion, is rich in memorial and historical information of Texas patriots. The first floor of the Museum is devoted to Geology; the second of Civic History and Patriotic Exhibits; the third to Botany and Zoology; and the fourth to Anthropology. The

Memorial Hall, which is entered from either the east or west, is a place of inspiration. The building teems with collections and objects that will inspire, educate and interest Texans and the world at large.

This Museum is now open to all Texans and people everywhere. It is theirs to see and admire. A visit to this building will make us grateful for being a product of the Creator of all; will enlighten us of the history of the past; will stimulate our interest in the past; and encourage us to learn more of the past and better appreciate the present; it will make us more patriotic Texans.

This Museum is open to teach and to encourage research.

It is open to receive all scientific and historical material Texans can give and make available to it, in order that ultimately this Museum may be complete in all its departments and ultimately become a great and useful Museum in the truest sense of the word.

This Museum is open to show our need for its future development and enlargement, and of the need of the planning of present and future Texans to provide Units for every field of Science, History and Sociology that will be stored with material of such quality and quantity as to make each Department of the Museum adequate as such and that this Museum may become a Museum worthy of this great Empire State and its people.

In our joy and pride in this opening, we must not let fancy supersede fact, or pride discolor truth. While this is a beautiful building and there are superlatively fine exhibits herein and while every loyal Texan should rejoice over the building and there are superlatively fine exhibits herein, and while every loyal Texan should rejoice over the building and opening of this Museum, this is only a good, but belated, start toward the establishment of a State Museum worthy of the history and wealth of Texas. Therefore, may this be but the first occasion that loyal Texans have to formally open a Unit of a State Museum, destined to mean much to the people of Texas and the World and to the never-ending purpose which a Museum serves to an enlightened people and posterity.

Bibliography: THE URGENT NEED FOR A TEXAS MUSEUM by J. E. Pearce, Professor of Anthropology, University of Texas, published as BULLETIN No. 1 by the Texas Museum Association.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TEXAS RANGERS

The origin of the Texas Rangers dates back to the days of Stephen F. Austin in 1823. In some of his writings he mentions the fact that the first Rangers consisted of three companies of about twenty-five men each, and that very often these Rangers were called into service against hostile Indians, especially the Comanches who gave trouble on the border. One ranger, the story goes, was all who was needed to be sent from Austin to quell one riot anywhere in Texas.

SECRETARIES OF STATE



Stephen F. Austin
1836



Dr. Robert A. Irion
1837-1838



T. H. Bowman
1881-1883



George W. Smith
1891-1895



Allison Mayfield
1895-1897



J. W. Madden
1897-1899



D. H. Hardy
1899-1901



W. B. Townsend
1909-1911



C. C. McDonald
1911-1912



J. T. Bowman
1912-1913



John L. Wortham
1913



F. C. Weinert
1913-1914



D. A. Gregg
1914-1915



John G. McKay
1915-1916



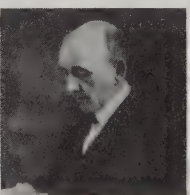
C. J. Bartlett
1916-1917



George F. Howard
1917-1920



C. D. Mims
1920-1921



S. L. Staples
1921-1924



L. J. Strickland
1924-1925



Mrs. Emma Grigsby
Meharig



Mrs. Jane Y.
McCallum
1927-1933



W. W. Heath
1933-1935



Gerald C. Mann
1935



R. B. Stanford
1935-1936



B. P. Matocha
1936-1937



Edward Clark
1937-1939



Tom L. Beauchamp
1939



M. D. Flowers
1939-1941



W. L. Lawson
1941-1943



Sidney Latham
1943-1945



Claude Isbell
1945-1947



Paul H. Brown
1947-1949



Ben Ramsey
1949-1950



John Ben Shepperd
1950-1952



Jack Ross
1952-1953



Howard Carney
1953-1954



C. E. Fulgham
1954-1955



Al Muldrow
1955



Tom Reavley
1955 — incumbent

The originals of this rare collection of photographs of the Secretaries of State may be seen in the offices of the Secretary of State on the first floor of the Capitol.

AUSTIN QUIZ

The answers to this quiz have been checked from records in the Land Dept. and State Archives. The column, by Garland Adair, was carried for several recent years in 150 Texas newspapers.

Q. What was the population of Austin in 1840?

A. There were 856 residents.

Q. A village was located on the south bank of the Colorado River, east of Austin. What was its name?

A. Because the site was located atop a high bluff, from which a person could get a view of the distant, purple-hued semi-mountains, the new town was named Montopolis—Mountain City. The old Montopolis bridge was erected there in 1889; the flood of 1935 washed it away; a new bridge was constructed in 1938.

Q. When was Montopolis founded and by whom?

A. The original document reads as follows: "On the second day of July, in the year of our Lord 1839, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the presence of the witnesses who will assign at the end as instrumental witnesses: J. C. Tannehill, J. S. Lester, William M. Eastland, James Smith, J. C. Lynch and Silas Dinsmore declared that they were the joint owners in common and proprietors of the Town of Montopolis, including the adjacent farming lands, containing in all eight hundred acres, it being a part of the

Tannehill league. The said J. C. Tannehill is owner of one-sixth part. Witnesses to the signatures: Thomas J. Rabb and N. W. Fraison."

Q. At that time, was Texas a Republic?

A. It was the Republic of Texas from March 2, 1836 until December 29, 1845.

Q. When Austin was founded, was it still located in Bastrop County?

A. Yes.

Q. In whose honor was the new county named?

A. For Colonel W. B. Travis of Alamo fame.

Q. Who is said to have built the first cabin in the new town of Austin?

A. The first man to erect a cabin at Austin was A. Savery, a native of Massachusetts. He had come to Texas in 1834. He once operated a bakery on Congress Avenue. He died near Boerne in 1882, age 97 years.

Q. Who was the first Mayor of Austin?

A. Edwin Waller.

Q. Who suggested the name for Austin?

A. Thomas J. Hardeman, a member of the Texas Congress.

Q. What was the name of the first newspaper published in Austin?

A. Austin City Gazette in 1839.

Q. Streets running north and south were named after rivers. Up to the 1880's, what were the names of the streets from First to Nineteenth?

A. First, Water; Second, Live Oak; Third, Cypress; Fourth, Cedar; Fifth, Pine; Sixth, Pecan; Seventh, Bois D'Arc; Eighth, Hickory; Ninth, Ash, Tenth, Mulberry; Eleventh, Mesquite; Twelfth, College Avenue; Thirteenth, Peach; Fourteenth, Walnut; Fifteenth, North; Sixteenth, Cherry; Seventeenth, Linden; Eighteenth, Chestnut; Nineteenth, Magnolia.

Q. Where was the Capitol Building located?

A. The one-story frame structure, facing east, was located at West 8th and Hickory streets, now Colorado Street, atop a high hill. The Municipal Building is now located on the historic site.

Q. How was the new Capitol Building protected from possible sneak attacks by Indians?

A. By a ditch and an eight-foot-high fence.

Q. Where was the two-story President's Mansion located?

A. At East 7th and Brazos Streets. The site was later acquired by St. Mary's Academy. It is now a parking lot (1955).

Q. Where were other government buildings located?

A. At 8th and Congress Avenue,

only one block east of the Capitol building.

Q. When did Congress convene in Austin?

A. On November 11th, 1839.

Q. When Austin was still in Bastrop County, who applied for the first marriage license? Who applied for the first one after Austin became the county seat of Travis County?

A. Richard Floyd and Parthenia Barton. Alex G. Johnson and Luiza Jane Miller.

Q. What was the name of Austin's first hotel?

A. Bullock's Hotel, which was located at the northwestern corner of 6th and Congress. Woolworths is now located on the site. The old building was torn down in 1875.

Q. Who preached a sermon in a large room in Bullock's Hotel as early as October, 1839?

A. The Reverend W. Y. Allen.

Q. Julia Lee Sinks was a writer of note in early-day Texas. Of which Austin place did she write, "There was a chinaware room. People sat on cowhide chairs. There was also a piano"?

A. Hotel Bullock.

Q. Who sold fresh buffalo and venison meat in Austin in 1839?

A. J. W. Hann and Company.

Q. His father came to Austin in 1839, and he is said to have erected the first two stores in downtown Austin. Who was he?

A. N. M. McArthur. His son was James P. McArthur.

Q. Who were the first white boys born in Austin?

A. A. H. Cook, Jr. and Lamar Fontaine.

Q. What great event occurred on the Colorado river in 1846?

A. The famous sidewheeler Kate Ward came up the Colorado River. The citizens had always hoped that the Colorado River could be profitably navigated by steamers. In later years, the sidewheeler Colorado and the stern-wheeler Moccasin also steamed up the river.

Q. During the early 1850's, what prevented steamers from coming up to the foot of Congress Avenue?

A. Captain Billy Wilson had constructed milldam. The Chamber Brothers' Mill was located here in 1879.

Q. Who established the famous Eclipse Livery Stable in Austin in 1855?

A. John T. Miller. The Eclipse Livery Stable was later operated by his son Monroe Miller, who became known as the Prince of Liverymen of Texas.

Q. The State Cemetery located in East Austin; who was the first person buried there?

A. General Ed. Burleson, 1851, who donated the land for that purpose.

Q. A flour mill was erected on Onion Creek, in 1852, south of Austin. Who was the proprietor?

A. The famous Thomas F. McKinney, "father of the Texas Navy."

Q. Which famous hotel, located at the southeast corner of 8th and Congress, opened its doors to the traveling public in 1860?

A. The Avenue Hotel.

Q. Who settled near the site where old Billy Barton once had his cabin?

A. John Rabb, a Pennsylvanian. Rabb passed away in 1861. His

widow constructed a two-story stone mansion in 1867. It is still located opposite the present bathhouse at Barton Springs.

Q. A private bank was organized in Austin in 1860. What was its name?

A. The John M. Swisher and Company Bank. It became known as Raymond and Swisher in 1861; Raymond and Whitis in 1868; the James H. Raymond and Company Bank in 1876.

Q. Did Travis County vote for secession in 1861?

A. No.

Q. When was the first telegraphic message sent to Austin?

A. In October, 1865.

Q. Was there an ice factory in Austin in 1869?

A. The Austin Ice Factory was established in 1869 by Joe Burnet. It was one of the few first ice plants established in 1869 by Joe Burnet. in all the world.

Q. Who is called the "Father of Education" in Texas?

A. Mirabeau B. Lamar, whose home was located on East Seventh Street where a parking lot now stands, introduced a general system of education in Texas while he was President of the Republic (1838).

Q. Where is the State School for the Blind located?

A. In Austin. This school is fully affiliated with the University of Texas, and many of its graduates enter colleges in Texas and other states. Students are also taught self-supporting trades, such as broom-making, millinery, and weaving, and a commercial course is offered.

Q. Name some State Eleemosynary Institutions located in Austin.

A. School for Blind (North Austin), Texas School for Deaf (South Congress), State School for Feeble-minded (R.F.D. 4), Austin State Hospital — insane asylum (4110 Guadalupe), Confederate Home (West Sixth), Confederate Woman's Home (3710 Cedar), and Negro Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute (Bull Creek Road).

Q. How old is the Texas School for the Deaf?

A. The Texas School for the Deaf, the second largest in the nation, was established in 1856. One of the distinguishing features is the Oral School, where children are taught to lip read and talk.

Q. What was the "War of the Archives"?

A. In 1842, after President Houston had moved the seat of government to Houston because of Mexican disturbances, his agents attempted to remove the Land Office Archives from Austin. But Austin citizens overtook the party and after a bloodless encounter at Walnut Creek, the papers were returned to Austin.

Q. Where is Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," buried?

A. The "Father of Texas" died in December, 1836, and was buried at Peach Point, near Velasco, Texas; but in October, 1910, his body was removed to the Texas State Cemetery in Austin.

Q. What famous Confederate General is buried in the State Cemetery at Austin?

A. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander-in-chief of the Texas Army in 1837, and an officer in the Mex-

ican War, was one of the most prominent Confederate generals. He was killed in the Battle of Shiloh, early in the War, and his remains buried in the State Cemetery at Austin. A beautiful carved image of the famous general, the work of Elisabeth Ney, reposes on the marble casket.

Q. How tall is the main tower of the University of Texas?

A. Completed in 1936, the main tower of the University of Texas stands 307 feet from grade to top, and has an elevation of 907 feet. This tower is a part of the Main Building.

Q. Describe the Texas State Capitol Building.

Q. What cavern, said to be the third largest in the world, was discovered relatively recently in Texas?

A. The Longhorn Cave, near Burnet, Texas. This is open to visitors, under the supervision of the State Park Board.

Q. What is the Buchanan Dam?

A. The Buchanan Dam creates a reservoir which impounds the flood waters of the Colorado River for useful purposes — irrigation, electricity, etc. This dam, located at Bluffton, is 9,000 feet long; the highest is 137 feet above the base of the river; it has formed a lake from two to six miles in width, and thirty-four miles long.

Q. Who are the "Texas Rangers"?

A. The Rangers are one of the most famous of law-enforcing bodies, being similar to the Canadian Royal Mounted and other police groups. The first record of them is in August, 1823. They were first organized to protect the frontier

posts against invaders and marauders, and for over a century since the early days, to restore peace and order in whatever sections of the state they were needed. They are active today, under command of the State Adjutant General, and render a splendid public service.

Q. What unique building on the Capitol grounds was built in 1856?

A. Texas alone of all the states of the United States entered the Union with its own wealth of public lands. For the administration of this vast domain, a Land Office was built to the southeast of the Capitol. To its German architect this building owes its interesting Old World aspect. It was in this building that O. Henry worked when he was drafting and compiling clerk in the Land Office. The State Land Office has now been moved into a new building. "The Old Land Office Building" now houses the museums of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Q. Who constructed a famous hotel at 6th and Brazos?

A. Tennessee-born Colonel Jesse Lincoln Driskill built the Driskill Hotel in 1885-1886. The four-story brick and stone hotel and furnishings cost an estimated \$400,000. Stone busts of Colonel Driskill and two sons are on top of the hotel. A 12-story addition was opened in 1930.

Q. It is said to have been the first one to strike the city. What was it?

A. A tornado ripped through the western and northern sections in 1897.

Q. Govalle was once the vegetable garden of Central Texas. Why was it called Govalle?

A. It was so-named by S. M. Swenson and means "Go herding."

Q. Where is Travis County's extinct volcano?

A. A short distance southwest of Bergstrom Field. In 1890, R. T. Hill wrote, "The knobs (Pilot Knob) were probably the center of disturbance. The basaltic hills represent the neck of an ancient volcano whose crater has long since been denuded."

Q. Which famous landscape artist died in 1891?

A. Herman Lungkwitz.

Q. His fellow artist passed away the following year. Who was he?

A. William H. Huddle. He painted the Surrender of Santa Anna, which hangs in the south corridor of the State Capitol.

Q. What was being built across the Colorado River in the early 90's?

A. The famous old Austin Dam, which created Lake McDonald. Tourists could travel on the old Ben Hur. Famous regattas were held on it. The first stone in the dam was laid in May, 1891, and the last in May, 1893.

Q. Which calamity occurred in 1900?

A. The great Austin Dam broke and flooded the countryside. Several men working in the powerhouse were drowned. The old Ben Hur was destroyed.

Q. Who was the City Marshall of Austin in the early 80's?

A. Ben Thompson, one of the boldest characters in Texas. Because

he had an unfortunate habit of making enemies, he wore a concealed breastplate. About three years later, Thompson went to San Antonio, with a good friend in tow. Both men were killed in a variety theatre there.

Q. Who was the Principal of the old Pestalozzian Academy?

A. He was T. M. Seiver.

Q. Where was Pestalozzian Academy located?

A. Webberville, during the 1850's.

Q. Where was the Austin Academy for Boys located in 1913?

A. In the former Governor J. S. Hogg home at 19th and Rio Grande.

Q. When was Camp Mabry established?

A. In 1892.

Q. When did "letter-carriers" begin making their rounds in Austin?

A. In 1879.

Q. Which famous Grist Mill was erected in 1879 at the old milldam, two miles east of Austin?

A. The Chambers' Brothers Grist Mill. They were proud of their 300 horse power machinery.

Q. Who operated a flour mill and soda water factory at Barton Springs?

A. M. Paggi.

Q. Who built Laguna Gloria?

A. Clara Driscoll. Her money helped preserve the Alamo.

Q. Who chose the site of the present Laguna Gloria as his fu-home?

A. Stephen F. Austin, The Father of Texas, once wrote: "I shall fix a place on the Colorado at the foot of the mountains to live—for my own use, and not to sell."

Q. Who was known as the early builder of Austin?

A. Because he contracted to erect some of the best buildings, including the Governor's Mansion, Colonel Abner H. Cook, Sr., became known as the builder of Austin. A native of North Carolina, at 25, Colonel Cook came to Austin shortly after the city was founded. He was known as one of the wealthiest men in Austin.

Q. Which famous military institute was moved from Bastrop to Austin in 1870?

A. The Texas Military Institute. A section is now a private residence. (1111 West 11th Street.)

Q. Construction was begun on the old limestone Capitol during the early 1850's. What was its height?

A. 111 feet. It was destroyed by fire in 1881.

Q. What nickname did visitors give the cupola atop the old Capitol?

A. The bird cage.

Q. Which government building was erected in Austin in 1856?

A. The quaint Land Office Building, at East 11th and Brazos Streets. It was designed by Professor Conrad C. Stremme. He designed the building in memory of a structure in Germany.

Q. When did the first electric street car roll to South Austin?

A. Just after Congress Avenue bridge had been completed in 1910. Up to 1886, a toll bridge had been located on the site.

Q. Legend has it that a great tragedy occurred atop Mount Bonnell. What were the names of the characters?

A. Antoinette and her lover Don Leal Navarro Rodriguez. The Comanche was Chief Cibolo. The chief wanted Antoinette to be his wife. Don Leal shot the chief; the Indian bucks shot Don Leal. Antoinette then jumped over the cliff.

Q. When were the Tower Lights erected?

A. In 1894-1895. The Towers are 165 feet high.

Q. When was the Confederate Home Main Building erected?

A. During the middle 1890's.

Q. Austinians shudder when they think of May 4, 1922. What happened?

A. A tornado appeared north of the State Capitol. Then two tornadoes were formed, one travelling toward Deep Eddy and Oak Hill; the other roaring in the direction of Tenth Ward and Travis Heights. The downtown area of Austin escaped the fury of the tornadoes, but, a number of buildings elsewhere crumbled like cardboard boxes. It struck hard at the Woodward plant and at St. Edward's University.

Q. During the early 1920's, what was the name of the annual spring festival?

A. The San Sam Festival, named in honor of San Jacinto and General Sam Houston.

Q. Which local hotel opened in 1924?

A. The Hotel Stephen F. Austin.

Q. The Alamo Hotel was built at the corner of 6th and Guadalupe Streets during the middle 1920's. What famous structure once occupied this site?

A. Austin Collegiate Female College. It was operated by Rev. B. J. Smith, later a Baylor professor.

Q. Which industry was established in Austin in 1942?

A. The International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation (Magnesium Plant). The first lighter-than-aluminum metal was produced from dolomite on October 31, 1942. The last on October 31, 1944.

BERGSTROM FIELD

Q. What was established on the old Santiago del Valle league during World War II?

A. The Buildings at Del Valle, on the Santiago del Valle league, were moved in order to allow Bergstrom Field to be established. Bergstrom Air Force Base was named in honor of Captain Earl Bergstrom, the first military casualty for Travis County in World War II.

AUSTIN CENSUS BY DECADES

Q. Can you give us the census reports?

A. In 1840, there were 856 persons; 1850-629; 1860-3,497; 1870-4,428; 1880-11,013; 1890-14,575; 1900-22,258; 1910-29,860; 1920-34,876; 1930-53,118; 1940-87,930; 1950-131,964, and now in 1955 it is conservatively estimated at 180,000.

Q. Who owned the first automobile driven down Congress Avenue?

A. William G. Bell, local broker, drove his Locomobile Steamer down the Avenue in 1901.

Q. Early in this century, a famous woman visited the University of Texas. She made a brief speech on the campus. Who was she?

A. Carrie Nation. She had a habit of trying to demolish saloons with a hatchet. She became known as the hatchet woman. Before she became famous, Carry Nation lived in Texas.

Q. Which train entered Austin during this decade?

A. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, known as the Katy. The first train arrived in 1904.

Q. What event was celebrated in 1905?

A. Laying of the last brick on Congress Avenue. Alderman Joe Shumate had laid the first brick in 1904, 264 days previously.

ELISABET NEY

Q. Who began erecting her studio in Hyde Park during the early 1890's?

A. Elisabet Ney. She was one of the most colorful characters in early day Austin. Born in Europe, Elisabet Ney owned a plantation near Hempstead, Texas. After she was married and was the mother of children, she preferred to be called Miss Ney. She was internationally recognized as a great sculptress. Two specimens of her work are the beautiful statues of General Sam Houston and of Stephen F. Austin, now located in the south corridor of the State Capitol. While Miss Ney chiseled strange forms into likenesses of famous persons at her Hyde Park studio, her husband, Dr. Edmund Montgomery, continued to live on the family plantation near Hempstead. Elisabet Ney passed away in Austin in 1907.

Q. Who of Professor Jacob Bickler's students was the first to realize

that the limestone Capitol was being gutted by fire in 1881?

A. Edgar Nalle.

Q. What was the name of the narrow gauge railroad that was being built from Austin to Burnet County during the early 1880's?

A. The Austin and Northwestern Railroad. Its depot was located east of East Avenue.

Q. After the old limestone Capitol was gutted by fire in 1881, Texans planned to build the finest Capitol Building in the United States. What other plan was adopted?

A. A temporary Capitol should be built.

Q. Who was contractor for the temporary Capitol?

A. John Baird Smith. Born in Scotland in 1843, he was one of the first Scot architects honored by the Queen of England. He came to the United States in 1868, and arrived in Austin in 1871. The site of the new Temporary Capitol was at 11th and Congress, opposite Capitol Hill. During the early part of 1882, John B. Smith contracted to build the Temporary Capitol for \$45,000. The architect was F. E. Ruffini. Because State officials were housed in various private and county buildings (the Governor's office was located in the Travis County Courthouse) in downtown Austin, it was necessary for the contractor to build the Temporary Capitol in a hurry. The three-story brick-and-stone building was almost completed when, after a severe thunderstorm, the northwestern section collapsed. Fortunately, the laborers had not yet come to work. Critics tried to blame the contractors; Smith blamed the

elements. And the damage was repaired. The Legislature convened in the new Temporary Capitol during the early part of 1883.

Q. Which two state buildings stood near the limestone Capitol?

A. Treasury and Supreme Court.

Q. Before the Temporary Capitol was erected, what was located on the site?

A. A little shanty with a large sign: FIRST CHANCE — LAST CHANCE.

Q. Which famous beauty appeared at Millett's Opera House in 1888?

A. Lillie Langtry. Local citizens paid fifty cents to two dollars to see her in "A WIFE'S PERIL." The audience agreed that she was not a raving beauty, and was gaining too much weight.

Q. Which present-day lumber company was established in 1883?

A. The Calcasieu Lumber Company. It was so-named because its best lumber was being obtained from Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. Two brothers—William S. Drake, and Carl F. Drake—established it.

Q. What world famous citizen died in Austin in 1883?

A. She was the former Mrs. Susan Dickerson, Lady of the Alamo. She and her child Angelina witnessed the fall of the Alamo in San Antonio in 1836. Mrs. J. W. Hannig (Susan Dickerson) and Angelina are buried in Austin's Oakwood Cemetery.

Q. Did the Colorado toll bridge ever collapse?

A. The Colorado River was a bit too turbulent for cattle to swim

across. August Tiedman, the toll-keeper, was advised that 600 head of cattle were to be driven across the bridge. Once on the bridge, the cattle met a mule-driven wagon, which was owned by a local company. About 150 of the cattle began milling around the wagon. One 120-foot span crashed and plunged seventy-five cattle to a watery grave. The driver and mules were not injured.

Q. Tell us about old B. Hall.

A. Construction was begun on old B. Hall in 1890. Colonel G. W. Brackenridge, San Antonio banker and Regent of the University, donated \$15,000 to have B. Hall erected in 1890. The official title of the building was University Hall but it was referred to as the Brackenridge Club House. Later, it became known as B. Hall. The brick building, trimmed with stone, contained three stories and a basement. The first Main Building was located only a short distance west of B. Hall. The first student to obtain a room in old B. Hall was H. Y. Benedict, who lived long enough to become President of the University. The large dining room was located in the basement. Here a hungry student could order beef roast and pickly gravy for three cents; a cup of coffee or a glass of tea for only two cents. Student waiters served the meals. Sometimes things got a bit out of hand, especially when H. Y. Benedict was manager of B. Hall. One day they pushed him into one of the fire escapes, turned the water hose on him and watched him slide to safety. Gay Nineties stuff. During the Gay Nineties, a tornado ripped the roof off old B. Hall and

sailed it across the campus. When it was decided to add north and south wings to B. Hall in 1899, Colonel Brackenridge donated more than seven thousand dollars. The remodeled building was opened to students in 1900. And now the wreckers have razed old B. Hall—where John L. Sinclair wrote the words to THE EYES OF TEXAS. “The eyes of Texas are upon you?” was a favorite phrase of University President William L. Prather.

Q. During “the gay 90’s” what usually happened out in Hyde Park?

A. Horse races. Hyde Park was developed by Monroe M. Shipe. He also began operating electric street cars in February, 1891.

Q. Which famous school was located at 202 West 8th Street?

A. Hood’s Seminary.

Q. Which two Austin banks were established in 1890?

A. The Austin National Bank and the American National Bank. The Austin National Bank was located where later the Hancock Opera House was built in 1896. The American National Bank was located in the southeastern corner of the Driskill Hotel.

Q. Which old building was being erected at the northeastern corner of 5th and Colorado Street in 1879?

A. The old stone postoffice building. Costing more than \$240,000 (another report: \$140,000), the land had been donated for this purpose by one of Austin’s best-known men, George Hancock. Stonecutters received \$2.50 per day; laborers, \$1.50 per day. This old building is still standing at this famous corner.

Q. Which world-famous brick and stone mansion was erected at 7th and Lavaca Streets in 1874?

A. The ornate mansion which C. R. Johns erected. Later, it became famous when A. S. Burleson purchased it. This beautiful mansion was demolished in 1951. It is now a parking lot (1955).

Q. In whose honor was Mt. Bonnell named?

A. For George W. Bonnell, editor of *The Texas Sentinel*.

Q. Where were the first stone for sidewalk paving unloaded?

A. In front of the Avenue Hotel in 1873.

Q. Which famous painting did Professor H. A. McArdle exhibit in Austin in 1873?

A. LEE AT THE WILDERNESS.

Q. What happened to this painting?

A. When the old limestone Capitol was gutted by fire it was destroyed.

Q. Which two paintings, now hanging in the Senate Chamber were created by McArdle?

A. “DAWN AT THE ALAMO” and “BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.”

Q. Which famous Garden in 1873 was noted for its music, festivities and picnics?

A. Pressler’s Garden.

Q. What were the names for certain areas on Robertson Hill, on East 11th Street and out in far East Austin?

A. Buck Town, Gregorytown and Mason Town.

Q. Was there a famous opera house located in Austin in 1873?

A. Smith's Opera House was known throughout Central Texas. It was located on the second story of a stone building, in the middle of the first block of West 6th Street.

Q. A number of local businessmen were against it in 1874. They said it would drive trade and travel from streets on which it would operate. What caused those predictions?

A. The famous mule-drawn street cars. Those slow moving vehicles were a boon to the shoppers and worker in early-day Austin. During those early days, the "driver" had to wear a mask over his face when a blue norther raced into town.

Q. When were streets first lighted with gas?

A. In 1874.

Q. When was the Austin Fair organized?

A. In 1874. Located on the old Josh Lee grounds, near the State Hospital, the owners were: John Ireland, George B. Zimpelman, George Hancock, Loomis Christian, Minus Long, C. W. Whitis, John Hancock and C. S. West.

Q. Which building did contractor McDonald erect at the head of the Avenue in 1876?

A. The first stone Travis County Courthouse, now The Walton Building. John McDonald, later Mayor, introduced derricks in Austin for hoisting heavy stones.

Q. The Indiana lad was only eighteen years old when he arrived in Austin in 1876. The day after he arrived, he was broke. Yet he lived to become one of Austin's most in-

fluent men. He passed away in 1934. Who was he?

A. Andrew J. Zilker. Beautiful Zilker Park is named in his honor.

Q. What was being built at the foot of Congress Avenue in 1876?

A. The \$100,000 Colorado bridge. One of the eager laborers was Andrew J. Zilker. The new bridge consisted of six spans.

Q. Which famous building was dedicated in 1876?

A. The first free public school building was dedicated in October, 1876. The site was located at West 12th and Rio Grande Streets. It is known as Pease School.

Q. Who manufactured lime in Austin?

A. Peter C. Taylor and William Walsh. Taylor is reported to have operated the first lime kiln in Texas.

Q. Who was one of the most famous bakers?

A. Charlie Lundberg. The old Lundberg Bakery Building is on the west side, near 10th and Congress. The famous stone eagle is still on the building.

Q. What trees grow principally in Austin territory?

A. Pecan, Hackberry, Elm, Walnut, Oak, Willow, Chinaberry, Cottonwood, Cypress, Mesquite, Bois d'Arc, Cedar, Sycamore, and Redbud.

Q. What State of the Union has the only building ever erected by a foreign government to house its minister?

A. Texas. The building popularly known as the "French Embassy," located on East Eighth Street, in Austin, was erected in 1841 by France as the residence for the Charge d'Affaires from France

(Monsieur Saligny) to the Republic of Texas. This house was constructed entirely of hand-sawed lumber from Bastrop, Texas, and with hardware from France.

---Q. *What public building in Austin is typically ante-bellum "southern colonial"?*

A. The Governor's Mansion, Eleventh and Colorado, the home of Texas governors since 1855, is truly "southern colonial" in line and architecture. Its Ionic white columns, its broad verandas, and its sloping lawn take one back to the days before the Civil War when the Republic of Texas was in the making.

Q. *Where is one of the oldest standing churches in Texas other than the Missions?*

A. St. David's Episcopal Church in Austin was established in 1847, and is one of the oldest standing churches in Texas outside the Missions.

Q. *What is Austin often called?*

A. A visitor coming into Austin at dusk and viewing the city with its violet-hued hills to the west can understand why Austin is called "The City of the Violet Crown." And further acquaintance with its inhabitants and institutions explains the more familiar name — "The Friendly City," its official slogan since 1922.

Q. *Where did General Custer's men camp while in Texas?*

A. General George A. Custer, named "Yellow Hair" by the Indians, arrived in Austin in 1865 — not to fight Indians, but to aid in bringing fugitives to justice after the

Civil War. Together with his company of men, he camped on Shoal Creek, near the home of Governor Pease, leading off Twelfth Street, west of Rio Grande Street.

Q. *What minerals are now utilized in manufacturing near Austin?*

A. Limestone (for making lime) — largest limestone finishing plant in South.

Building Stone (cordova white and shell stone); shell stone is found only in this region and Italy.

Clay (for making brick) — the general offices of the oldest and one of the largest brick companies in the Southwest is located in Austin.

Q. *What minerals are available in large quantity for development in Austin territory?*

A. Besides lime, clay, and building stone, the following minerals are found in this region: Oil, lignite, asbestos, sand and gravel, and clays suitable for making "mineral wool."

Q. *What raw materials are produced in the vicinity of Austin in large enough quantities for manufacture?*

A. Wool, mohair, pecans, cedar, hides, and cotton.

Q. *What million-dollar structure was erected in Austin out of material found in Austin territory?*

A. The Travis County Courthouse, located at Tenth and Guadalupe, Austin, was built in 1931 at a cost of one million dollars, out of shell stone quarried in Travis and Williamson Counties, and of brick manufactured in Austin.

Q. *What is the Robert E. Lee Highway?*

A. Prior to the Civil War, Robert E. Lee was stationed at Forts Crogan and Mason to defend the white settlers from the Indians. He often traveled over the old trail that is now Highway No. 29 running from Austin to Mason.

Q. Where is the largest University of the South located?

A. Austin is the home of the University of Texas, the largest University in the South.

Q. What is the Garcia Library?

A. The University of Texas Board of Regents purchased the collection known as the Garcia Library in 1921 from the heirs of Genaro Garcia. This library, housed in the University of Texas Library, contains the most complete and extensive collection of books on Mexico in existence, covering the history of Mexico and every phase of Mexican life.

Q. What is the Texas State Historical Association? When was it formed? By whom? For what purpose?

A. The Texas State Historical Association was founded at Austin in 1897 for the purpose of collecting and preserving sound historical information about Texas. The founders were Dr. George P. Garrison, John H. Reagan, Gov. F. R. Lubbock, Gov. O. M. Roberts, and John S. (Rip) Ford. The association has always had a distinguished membership composed of people interested in Texas history. Since its foundation it has published the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, a journal that ranks high in quality and scholarship. Dr. H. Bailey Carroll states:

"Membership is open to those interested in preserving Texas History. Headquarters are at Austin."

Q. What buildings in Austin attract the largest number of visitors annually?

A. The Capitol building first, while the second largest number of Capitol City visitors go to see the Texas Memorial Museum. They come from all counties of Texas and every state in the Union as well as many foreign countries.

Q. Are there any fish hatcheries on the Colorado River.

A. Fish hatcheries have been constructed at Inks Dam in cooperation with the National Youth Administration. Fish found in the lakes formed by the four dams above Austin on the Colorado built by the Lower Colorado River Authority consist of perch, trout, bass, gaspergou, crappie, Rio Grande Beauty, and others. The state Game Fish and Oyster Commission and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are aiding in stocking these lakes plentifully.

Q. Was O. Henry discharged from his job in the General Land Office by Governor James S. Hogg?

A. No. O. Henry's service in the Land Office ended with a change of administrations of Land Commissioners of which the Governor had no part nor authority. Governor Hogg, by coincidence, was inducted into office the same day that O. Henry went out.

Q. Which were the largest towns in Texas in 1860?

A. San Antonio, 8235; Jefferson, 7500; Galveston, 6000; and Mar-

shall, Austin, Houston, Nacogdoches, and Goliad followed, each having 1000 according to the census of 1860.

Q. Who were the presidents of the Republic of Texas?

A. David G. Burnett, ad interim; Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Sam Houston for second term, and Anson Jones.

Q. Who was the largest Governor of Texas?

A. Governor Richard B. Hubbard of Tyler, who weighed over 400 pounds and who succeeded Richard Coke when the latter resigned the Governor's office to enter the United States Senate.

Q. What Governor of Texas conducted the least expensive campaign?

A. Governor O. M. Roberts, under whose administration the Capitol Building was financed, claims that his entire campaign expense was only 35 cents, which he spent for a telegram from his home at Tyler to the convention in Austin, wherein he accepted the nomination. That was before the primary system.

Q. Who was the first native Texan to have been elected Governor?

A. Jim Hogg, who served from 1891 through 1894, two terms.

Q. Who were the first U. S. Senators from Texas?

A. Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk.

Q. Did the President of Texas receive a salary?

A. Yes. Gammel's Laws of Texas show the President's salary to have been \$10,000 per year until 1842, when the amount was reduced to \$5,000.

Q. Did Sam Houston encourage the sending of Federal troops to Texas during the war between the states?

A. No. Just before Houston was deposed as Governor, Lincoln sent a special messenger to Austin disguised as a horsetrader, proposing to send at once 50,000 men to hold Texas in the Union. Houston replied: "Every drop of blood will I give for Texas, and not one drop against Texas."

Q. Who was the tallest Lieutenant Governor of Texas?

A. The first one, Lieutenant Governor A. C. Horton, who was 6 feet and 6 inches tall—a giant in body and intellect.

Q. Did two Texas Governors every occupy the State Capitol at the same time?

A. Yes. Governor E. J. Davis, a Republican, elected following the war between the states, proved very unpopular, and when Richard Coke was elected Governor in 1873, the two administrations existed simultaneously, but President U. S. Grant refused to aid Davis and he was forced to vacate.

Q. Have any Texas Governors been named for former Governors?

A. Yes. Coke Richard Stevenson, who was born March 20, 1888, was named for Richard Coke, who was Governor in 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Q. What are some of the points of interest to be found in Austin?

A. 1. Amelia Barr Home — Amelia Barr, well-known authoress, moved with her husband to Austin in 1853. Mrs. Barr lived and conducted a school at the corner of Brazos and Willow Streets.

2. Elisabet Ney Studio — Elisabet Ney, a sculptress, honored both in Europe and America, lived and worked at her studio at 312 East Forty-fourth Street, Austin. Her studio, now open to the public, contains art treasures which make it of interest to art lovers throughout the world.

3. O. Henry home — The modest house now standing at 409 East Fifth Street, Austin, was the home of O. Henry, one of the world's great short story writers. Here he and his wife, Athol Estes, of Austin, lived during the period of their residence in Austin; here their daughter was born; and here it was that O. Henry started his literary career. The original location of the house, at 308 East Fourth Street, is indicated by a granite marker on the present building.

Q. Tell me about the Alamo monument at Austin?

A. After the completion of the capitol building in 1888, the twenty-first legislature made an appropriation for the erection of an Alamo monument to be placed in the capitol grounds. It stands at the right of the main entrance fronting Congress Avenue; the design, which is a combination of the arch and monument, was selected by a commission composed of Colonel S. H. Darden, J. M. Swisher and H. B. Andrews. Built of Texas granite, the monu-

ment is 19 feet square, arising two feet above the ground. Upon this are placed the large rockface marginal bases about three feet square, which supports the four massive polished pillars, each seven feet long and two feet three inches square; these pillars support four arches composed of four pieces with the key-stones; they unite in a beautiful dome, on each corner of which is left a projection of suitable size to receive bronze statues. The capstone is engraved "A.D. 1891", the date of erection.

Q. Describe the Texas capitol.

A. This building, located in Austin, is remarkable in many respects. It is shaped like a Greek cross, fronting south, with projecting center and flanks, having a rotunda at the intersection of the main corridors. Cornerstone was laid March 2, 1885, and completed building dedicated on May 16, 1888. Built at a cost of 3,000,000 acres of the State taken from public domain, now estimated to be worth \$60,-000,000 by reason of oil discoveries. The Capitol contains 900 windows and 500 doors. Exterior walls are of Texas red granite from Burnet County. Wainscoting made of oak, pine, cherry, cedar, walnut, ash, and mahogany — an aggregate length of seven miles. Building covers three acres and has eighteen acres of floor space.



In 1839 when baseball began, Austin, called Waterloo, was chosen to be the site for the Capital of Texas.

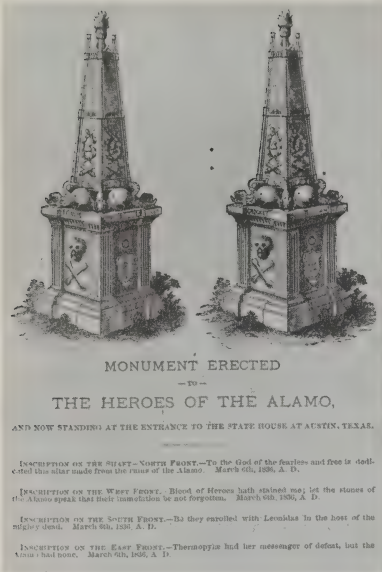


Karl Hoblitzelle ranks first in the field of the entertainment world (motion pictures) in Texas. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Texas Heritage Foundation. Mr. Hoblitzelle financed and pioneered the Texas School of the Air at the University of Texas. His Hoblitzelle Music Fellowship at Radio House, at the University, made it possible for hundreds of talented boys and girls to finish their musical education.

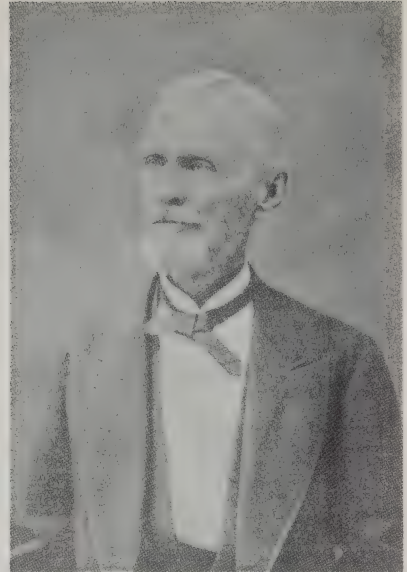
Mr. Hoblitzelle also holds the rank of a beloved first citizen by virtue of his devotion to public service and his financial support to manifold educational institutions of the state. "He is modest to the point of shyness"—a close associate says of him. "Hundreds of his constructive and charitable projects have been withheld from public identity on his own orders."

He is shown here with an early-day magic lantern—forerunner of the modern motion picture. His identity with the motion picture as an exhibitor, spans the years of the industry's development from the lantern era to the present-day third dimension production.

—P. L. W.



First monument erected on the Capitol grounds to the heroes of the Alamo who fell March 6, 1836. Monument ruined when the Capitol burned in 1881.



This photograph of Jeff Davis, President of the Confederacy, was taken in Austin by H. R. Marx in 1876. It was recently purchased in New York City for the Texas Memorial Museum by E. H. Perry, Sr.



Colonel Walt Williams, III, of Franklin, Texas, oldest living Confederate, and known by Commodore Perry when he and Mrs. Perry made their home in Franklin soon after their marriage.

Part 2

PRELUDE

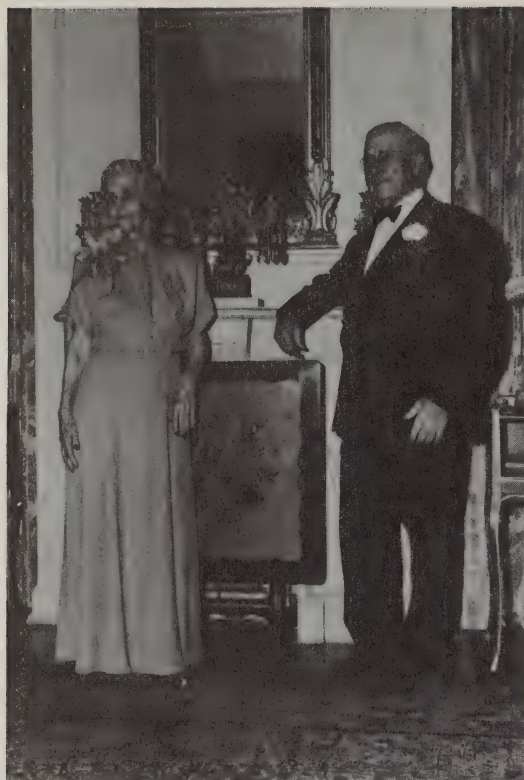
It has been my pleasure to have known and worked with Commodore E. H. Perry on many worthwhile projects during the past twenty years. In June of 1955, I got up enough courage to presume upon his well-proven love for our city and urged him to co-labor, with me in writing the glamorous story of Austin and brief sketches of his own busy life. I have seen the skyline of Austin grow and grow and its boundaries broaden and become more beautiful because of his dreams, ceaseless toil and magic touch until today he is widely known and admired as "Mr. Austin." I reminded him, as he so well knew, that the story of Austin cannot be properly disassociated from the history of Texas of which it is the capital city, and that any account or book that we might write would naturally cover a considerable amount of information about the state and her statesmen.

Consequently, a well prepared history of Austin, with his collaboration, would be replete with information, not only for the people of Austin but for citizens throughout the country.

After many earnest pleas in his office and over one of his numerous telephones, he apologetically consented to be my collaborator. Before he did so, he made me promise not to try to make a hero out of him, but, for my part, simply write him up as a mere man, just an average citizen who fell in love at first sight back in 1904 with the glamorous city.

In July he left Austin for a ten-day vacation in California and tendered me a key to his twelfth floor apartment in the Commodore Perry Hotel. Therein I spent many delightful hours, browsing in his spacious well-booked library, typing articles from his interesting scrapbooks, and admiring pictures of notables that grace his modern office walls.

When "Mr. Austin" came home, I found that he had spent his vacation working on plans to add more good things to his beloved city. But when he could spare the time from his torrid schedule, with characteristic hard work and good humor, he became my collaborator in this work, in fact as well as in name. When he got in the harness, he pulled hard and with enthusiasm. I still marvel at his speed and clarity while writing in a bold and legible hand, the literary gems which appear in this volume and which he produced with every T crossed, every i dotted, and without erasures. He is positively the champion extemporaneous writer as well as champion extemporaneous speaker.



MR. AND MRS. E. H. PERRY, SR.

To attempt to depict the story of Austin is a service that cannot be done in a single volume. The problem has been to select just some of its highlights amassed during many years of research as curator of History in the Texas Memorial Museum and records recently studied in Commodore Perry's Apartment.

My explanation to the critical and serious reader who finds many omissions of events and personages is that 420 years had too much history—for these limited pages, which the author endeavored to write for publication and be bound for circulation by January 4, 1956—"Mr. Austin's" 80th birthday—about six short months after the Commodore agreed to be my collaborator.

The object of this joint endeavor is to record important highlights in our city's history, within itself informative and inspiring. Now, as always, is the time to aid in the cultivation of a deeper and more widespread appreciation of the men, women, ideals, dreams, events and principles that have made our homeland a workshop with the forward look and a haven of beauty and happiness for "We the people" of Austin and Texas.

EVENTS OF '76

(Note: This was prepared without the collaboration of "Mr. Austin")

Seventeen seventy-six will ever be remembered by all true Americans as a year glorious as a summer night filled with twinkling stars. July 4th, 1776, witnessed the Birth of a Nation—"Your country and mine."

A century later, in 1876, many events occurred in Texas that will ever be remembered as the birth of a new era in the Lone Star State. Only eleven years had elapsed since the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. The intervening carpet bag years were successfully ended by the people of Texas: Richard Coke, a former Baylor University student, was Governor and a new Constitution went into effect.

When Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederate States of America, visited in Austin in 1876, he was an honored guest of Governor Coke. With deep appreciation he declined the offer of appointment as the first President of the Texas Agricultural College at College Station. To accommodate his many friends who asked for his picture, he had some photographs made in a Congress Avenue studio by H. R. Marx in 1876.

THE PERRY'S COME TO AUSTIN

Another event occurred in 1876 in the neighboring county of Burleson that, twenty-eight years later, as proven by subsequent incidents, made an enduring impact on the history of Austin.

In 1904, Mr. and the late beloved Mrs. E. H. Perry moved to this city. Mr. Perry was born in Burleson County, January 4th, 1876. However, certainly those who see this dynamo in long pants cannot believe he was born four score years ago. There is no birth certificate in the archives of the Courthouse at Caldwell to substantiate his claim. We do know that he was born.

Birth certificates in 1876 were unheard of in Texas. (They later became a necessity for war service.) So we will just have to take his word for it, knowing that "his word is as good as his bond." That makes him as old as the State Constitution but not as old as the 84th Congress.

The State Constitution has been amended many times, but he continues without amendment to be the same happy, humorous, and energetic personality that he was when he was a bouncing blue-eyed Burleson born baby boy.

Edgar Howard Perry was not born in a log cabin, but he was born in the log cabin age when cotton baskets instead of sacks were used by cotton pickers; when mules were used to turn the cotton gin machinery and round bales were an achievement of future genius. Also little Edgar was not a bottle baby—and he still eschews the bottle, that is, most of the time.

He is not as ancient as the often repaired Old Land Office building, or the Governor's Mansion. The centennial of the former is in 1956. He will be celebrating only his 80th candle blow out. He wants no sympathy or special consideration for his advancing years; he wisecracks reverently by saying, "Thank God, if I wasn't 80, I'd be dead."

The vigorous mental and physical health which has accompanied him throughout his strenuous life, undiminished by the inroad of time, is a constant marvel to those who know him best.

Commodore Perry, also known as "Mr. Austin," is a remarkable man. He is a christian in the highest sense of the word; a philanthropist, a man of vision, a dreamer, like Abraham who dreamed—not of the past but of the present and future—and works incessantly to make his dreams come true, not so much for himself but for his family, and friends, for his city, state and nation.



TOM'S TRIBUTE TO PAL PERRY

"To Commodore E. H. Perry—and old Baylor schoolmate in 1892-1894 who won a medal as the best drilled man in the Baylor Cadets; a man of outstanding ability who has attained high success; a man of high character and of fine personal qualities whose friendship I greatly value."

TOM CONNALLY,
October 27, 1954.

The above is the tribute to Commodore Perry in the book, *"This Is Tom Connally."*

PERRYS ARRIVE IN TEXAS

The birth of Edgar Howard Perry on January 4, 1876 cannot fail to carry us backward through the corridors of time, to the fading years of the Texas Pioneer. Perry's parents were adopted Texas pioneers. His father, John William Perry, was a Confederate Veteran from old Mississippi to which he had sadly returned following his discharge from prison, in the summer of 1865.

SERVICE RECORD OF J. W. PERRY

March 28, 1916.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C.

Respectfully returned to
Commissioner of Pensions,
State of Texas,
Austin, Texas

The records show that J. W. Perry (also found as William Perry) private, Co. 1, 17th Mississippi Infantry, CSA, enlisted March 27, 1862, and that he was captured at Knoxville, Tenn., December 5, 1863, and was released at Fort Delaware, Delaware on June 11, 1865, as John W. Perry, on taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S.

Enlisted—March 27, 1862, as a private.

Service—First in a ninety day Company raised by General Joe Davis, stationed at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Then he was sent to Virginia and joined Company 1, 17th Mississippi Infantry, CSA, in Barksdale Brigade, M. Law's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, where he served through the campaign of the peninsula from Yorktown to Richmond, seven days around Richmond, the second Bull Run, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, the two battles of Fredricksburg, Gettysburg and other smaller battles. He went with Longstreet's Corps to the relief of General Bragg in North Georgia. He was in the battle of Chicamaugu and the charge on the Fort at Knoxville, Tenn.

Wounded—First at Gettysburg, then at Chicamauga and again at Knoxville, Tenn., where he was in the hospital and a prisoner on December 5, 1863.

Released—On June 11, 1865, from Fort Delaware, Delaware, on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Signed by H. P. MCCAIN
The Adjutant General

He found the plantation home of his parents in ruins, their slaves freed and devastation, lawlessness and want, with all their perils, stalking abroad throughout the southland, where only a short four years before had dwelled a proud, peaceful and prosperous people.

The Perrys and their children, including John, then determined to move with their few belongings to the State of Texas which had not been so terribly mangled in the crucible of cruel Civil War. To them it appeared to be the land of promise. But before they began their slow journey to Texas, John wooed and won for his bride, Lucinda Valentine of Starksville, Mississippi—a lovely belle of the Dixie of our dreams. She happily joined the Perrys as they beat a path through sodden forests, drank of the brackish waters where wild animals wallowed, courageously entering the limitless land without horizon—the Lone Star State.

When they arrived in Burleson County, all agreed that this was the place for which they had been searching. They, all, had passed through sorrow and tribulation, had been cast down, but their spirit had never been broken. Texas was proud to welcome them as high-spirited transplanted sons and daughters of heroic mould, destined to increase in number, replenish and bless their adopted land.

“As to the forebears of my grandparents,” Commodore Perry or “Mr. Austin,” as he is now widely known, states that “my information is rather limited.” “Legend is,” he added, “that the Perry tree was first rooted in Wales. At least we do know that it was from Wales that our Paternal ancestors came to America in an early day, and that their good name is cherished by us who seek to perpetuate their memory.”

During the years between the arrival in Burleson County of John and Lucinda Perry and the birth of little Edgar in Caldwell, his parents had advanced far down the come-back trail. They did it the hard way, by dint of treading the straight and narrow path of rectitude and honor, industry, perseverance, sacrifice and frugality. They placed first things first. They established their home on "the rock of ages" ever exemplifying before their children "faith, hope and charity," virtues so consistent with the principles and lives of genuine Christians. Both father and mother were devout Baptists and were held in high esteem by their fellow citizens of Burleson County.

John William and Lucinda Valentine Perry first settled on a farm near Lexington. At that time Lexington was in Burleson County. That, too, was the place where the parents of both John and Lucinda located. The Perrys and the Valentines soon became widely known throughout Burleson County and surrounding communities as the "salt of the earth" type of superior citizens. Their families were growing. Homes, churches and schools increased in number and size. John Perry and his wife identified themselves with the Baptist church at Lexington, which also he served as Chairman of the Board of Deacons. (Commodore Perry, his son, refers to this fact with genuine pride.)

John was known as a fearless champion of the law, stern in his stand against the lawless element which was threatening the peace and security, not only of Burleson County, but also of that entire scantily settled area. He was elected Sheriff in 1874 and moved to Caldwell, county seat of Burleson, where Edgar was born. His six foot two inch father was threatened with assassination on many occasions. In spite of these threats he performed his duty without fear, favor or scandal. Reluctantly in 1881, he refused the plea of a great number of supporters to stand for re-election. His wife lived constantly in a nervous tension, knowing how heartless gangsters can be when they are opposed by a conscientious and courageous peace officer. That was why he did not run for sheriff for a second term.

Commodore Perry recalls that his father next became a very successful merchant, engaged in the mercantile business. A few years later the family moved to Rockdale where his father continued in business.

SIX GENERATIONS



JOHNSON PERRY
Born 1815
Grandfather of Edgar Howard Perry



JOHNSON WILLIAM PERRY
Born 1847
Father of Edgar Howard Perry

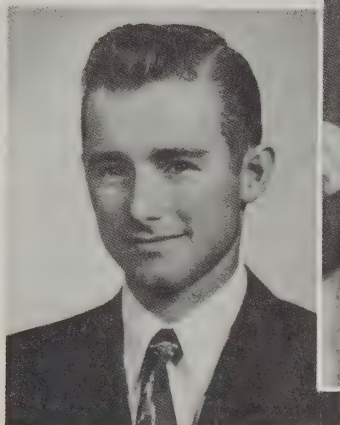


EDGAR HOWARD PERRY
Born 1876

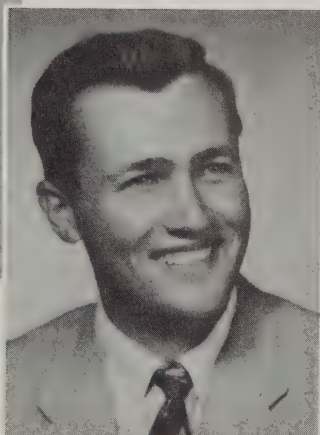


EDGAR HOWARD PERRY, JR.
Born 1900
Son of Edgar Howard Perry

OF THE PERRY FAMILY



Edgar H. Perry III, wife Kathleen and daughter Sherian.



George Ann Perry Little, daughter Leuwette Ann (Lutie) and husband Lewis N. Little.

In his own words, the Commodore recently wrote the following family record which is here reproduced for its factual interest and timeliness:

"My family consisted of the following children who were born in the following places: 1st, son, Ernest Perry at Lexington; 2nd, son, Ira Frank Perry at Lexington; 3rd, son, Oscar Perry at Lexington; 4th, son, Edgar Howard Perry, Caldwell; 5th, daughter, May Perry at Caldwell; 6th, daughter, Etha Lee Perry at Rockdale; 7th, son, Roger Bernard Perry at Rockdale; and 8th, daughter, Lena Perry at Rockdale.

"Ernest and Oscar Perry died very young and were followed by Roger, at the age of 21, who died of what we now know as 'peritonitis' from a bursted appendix. During those days doctors in small towns knew the symptoms but could only diagnose the illness as 'locked bowels'.

"My brother Ira died next at Boerne, Texas, of heart disease. My three sisters all became widows and lived together in a home bought for them by the writer. The next to pass away was my sister May who died of a heart attack and she was followed some three years later by my sister Etha. My father died at the age of 76 in Taylor, Texas. My mother, whom I moved to Austin to be cared for by my three sisters, lived to be nearly 90 years of age.

"This leaves of the family of eight children only my sister Lena, Mrs. Eugene Shropshire, who is still living in the home purchased for them many years ago which has been given to her.

"In addition, notwithstanding the large family of children of their own, my parents adopted a young orphan at the age of 3, who was a year older than Edgar Howard; her name being Rosa Lee Perry and who never married. She was buried on the same lot in the Oakwood Cemetery where now lies the body of my other sisters, the remains of my father and young brother, Bernard, whose body was moved here from Rockdale. My mother was laid to rest beside my father in Oakwood Cemetery in Austin."

When Edgar was growing up in Rockdale, he recalls many occurrences that portray the spirit of the times and its influence on his future.

He was not raised with a silver spoon in his mouth. As a child he received no weekly allowance, and, except while at public school, he had very little time for play. His parents were not wealthy but were able to provide all the comforts and conveniences found in the homes of the most substantial citizens of Texas. This, they were able to do with a watchful eye on their budget and the cooperation of their children.

Edgar Perry's first earnings were from the sale of flowers in Rockdale which sometimes earned him two-bits. It is no wonder that his love for trees and flowers continues to this good day. He also picked cotton at two-bits a hundred pounds. Some days he earned fifteen cents doing that, which shows how he must have preferred being busy at something else. Little did his parents then think that their son, Edgar, would become one of the most successful of men engaged in the cotton business in America.

After his school days at Rockdale, in the early gay 90's, his father entered him at Baylor University in Waco. Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, revered as a pioneer educational leader in Texas, was then President of the school. Students were not allowed to smoke on the campus and all male students were required to wear coats to classes. One day the stern doctor met a coatless student on the grounds. The student explained that the weather was hot and he found it more comfortable to go without his coat. Dr. Burleson replied, "Yes, young man, you'd be more comfortable with your shoes off. But it's the honored custom at Baylor never to appear on the campus grounds without your clothes on."

President Burleson could not have been reprimanding Edgar Perry, for Edgar was as a youth, and still is, a meticulous dresser, immaculately groomed when in public.

Three Baylor pupils have been Governor of Texas—Coke, Ross and Neff. All spell their names with four letters. All three are buried in Waco which is also spelled with four letters. Neff was then a fellow student with Perry as was also Samuel Palmer Brooks, both of whom later became President of the great old institution. He also recalls with enthusiasm that Tom Connelly, George W. Truett, William Pearson, Miss Dorothy Scarbrough

and many other Texas greats were at Baylor at the same time he was.

There is no doubt but what his two years at Baylor, surrounded by good books and good people largely shaped his future. Today his library contains no trash. Out of the abundance of his life have come many of the Austin churches, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, without discrimination along color lines. When he came to Austin with his devout and deeply consecrated Christian wife and helpmate for a half a century, God planted them where they could grow. "Without God's help," he gratefully declares, "my life would have come to naught." To this he added: "I am grateful to friends and loved ones who have bourne with my weaknesses and short comings."

PERRY NOW ON HIS OWN

When Perry left Baylor, he took a job at 50 dollars a month in the Taylor office of George H. McFaddin and Brother, one of the very best known cotton firms in Texas. No more letters, asking his father for help! He was now on his own. That was in 1894 and he had no trouble keepng his money in his pants. He recalls, with his usually good humor, that he thought, up to that time, that banks were only in business to make money loans and not for depositing any. The first \$50 was the most he had ever made in one month. Next he was transferred to Hearne, Ferris, and then to Ennis.

Although he was then just out of his teens, and not yet of voting age, he had for some time—a long time, he felt—been deeply in love with a beautiful young lady who lived in Dallas. Her name was Miss Lutie Pryor. Inveigled by correspondence—which was easy for her, since she was also already convinced that Edgar would do to tie to, agreed to visit him in Ennis. Shortly after her arrival he convinced her that they ought to get married at once. Lutie's heart was already Edgar's. Lutie wanted their wedding to take place in her home in Dallas. There was one hitch. Edgar took out his wallet and did not have money enough to buy a ticket to Dallas. Lutie was 19. Edgar was 20. So she loaned him \$20.00 and they went to Dallas and she became his loving and lifelong bride. Every time, since that blissful day, when Mr. Perry contributes of his means to

churches, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, and other worthy causes, he gratefully remembers that he is merely declaring another dividend on the \$20.00 which Lutie Pryor Perry loaned him when they got married in Dallas in 1896.

THEIR MARRIED LIFE BEGINS

The happy couple were sent, from season to season, from Ennis to Franklin, to Flatonia, to Luling and then to Lockhart. His fine record as a cotton grader and buyer next resulted in their transfer to a place in the firm's general office at Houston. By then their son, Edgar Howard Perry, Jr., had been born, is a graduate of the University of California, and is now following in his father's footsteps in acquiring extensive business property in Austin.

The following letter which Mr. Perry, Sr., wrote from Houston in his bold easily read handwriting portrays something of his character by which he has been able to crown his life with success and wealth.

March 8, 1898
Houston

Mr and Mrs. Fred E. Pryor,
Marlin, Texas.

Dear Folks:

Lutie has been wanting to write to you for a couple of weeks but has been so busy sewing, she "has not had time," so she says and she asked me to write you that she would certainly write to you on next Sunday.

The sudden revelation of the fact that we would be at liberty to leave Houston on April 1st has compelled Lutie to get to work in order to make some necessary garments of wear before that time. The shaky conditions of political relations has caused the McFaddens very likely to want to close up earlier than they otherwise would have. So we will have a much longer vacation than we calculated on. We will go to Rockdale from here and stay for a while and maybe for entire summer with the exception of course of the time we shall be on a visit to you.

If you can suggest any way by which a person could make a few pennies, Fred, why—you know me! I cannot be content to loaf for four months.

With much love from Lutie and myself to you both and wishing you both happiness.

I am Lovingly Yours,
EDGAR H. PERRY.

He was next made a district agent at San Antonio and a year later was transferred to Austin where he supervised eight buyers in this territory. That was in 1904. Deciding he had learned enough about the cotton business, Perry decided to go in business for himself. He had been employed by McFadden and Brother 16 years. The McFadden firm decided to retire from the Austin field, so Perry persuaded his employer to give him the McFadden accounts in this area. In 1910, he organized the firm of E. H. Perry and Company.

The first thing he did after starting in business was to make his first trip to Europe to set up his accounts with European importers. He exported cotton to leading countries: England, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. But he did not do business with Russia. Japan, in the Orient, was one of his big customers. He made seven trips to Europe, while in the cotton export business with Mrs. Perry going along on two of these expeditions.

E. H. Perry and Company prospered in those first years due to the business acumen of its founder and in 1914, Dave C. Reed, a Williamson County-born and Burnet County-reared young storekeeper, became a junior partner. Perry and Reed later became business partners in many enterprises ranging from a sheep ranch in Menard County to cotton gins, compresses, oil mills and a hotel. Reed died several years ago in a plane accident in Virginia.

Numerous business activities kept both Perry and Reed occupied and they closed the firm of E. H. Perry and Company in 1929 giving the European cotton connections to Kurt Schmedes of Austin, an associate.

His recollections of two other men who became wealthy in the cotton business, Will Clayton of Houston and the late Shepard King of Dallas, date back to a trip to Europe in 1914. All three were out to make contacts for their cotton enterprises.

"All three of us did all right, but that trip marked the begin-

ning of Clayton's abnormal success and it was well deserved. He has no bad habits, and he has always worked like a slave."

Mr. Perry loves good company, the city of Austin, and his two great grandchildren with equal enthusiasm, and at 79 he is in the middle of his second highly successful business career.

He can sum up his philosophy in two simple statements:

"I learned a long time ago not to bother with people who didn't interest me."

And, "I want Austin to have everything that is best for it."

He has been a great believer in the future of Austin since he came here in 1904, as an agent for the McFaddin Cotton Co. The city's population then was about 22,000 and Mr. Perry thought it would grow.

Once on the road toward accumulating a surplus of money he could invest, Perry started buying business property on the edges of Austin.

"Even then prices in the center of the city were so high, I had to go out a piece and buy," he remarked.

But in every instance, Perry spent his money to improve the place he had bought.

"I started buying property, whenever I could get hold of a little money," he said.

His faith has paid off. Property along Congress Avenue, Austin's main thoroughfare, which was worth \$25,000 in the early 1900's is easily worth \$200,000 now.

Perry finally got to the center of the city, however. The east side of Congress Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets 35 years ago was the location of such unsightly establishments as shooting galleries and pool halls. This offended Perry's artistic tastes and he acquired most of the block and transformed it into attractive business establishments now occupied by Stanford Furniture Company, the Petmecky Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company.

At Eighth and Brazos Streets (southwest corner) there used to be a blacksmith shop in a basement in a building covered with a roof at about street level. Perry bought the property and in 1950 erected a modern Perry-Brooks business building on the site.



Original photograph of
E. H. PERRY
as a cadet at Baylor.



Original photograph of
ADMIRAL C. W. NIMITZ
as an Ensign.



THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS NAVY IS KEPT ALIVE
WITH THE NAMING OF A LIVING COMMODORE.

Here is Commodore E. H. Perry and a life-size model of a fighting Commodore of the Texas Navy. Also is pictured E. H. Perry III viewing the model and replica of the uniform before placed on display in the Texas Memorial Museum as a feature attraction during the 1955 school centennial. The exhibit has been made possible after considerable research and with the cooperation of many Texans, including Admiral Chester Nimitz. Admiral Nimitz aided in getting the buttons on the uniform, etc.

Shortly after he retired from the cotton business in 1929, Perry sold his interest in a 26,400 acre ranch he owned in Menard County with Dave C. Reed at \$20 an acre. He had bought the place at \$7.50 an acre. Perry and Reed stocked it with about 7,000 sheep and 1,000 head of cattle.

Perry also sold oil mills at Taylor, Hearne, Corpus Christi and San Antonio, which were managed by Oscar Robinson, to a New Orleans firm with which Robinson later was associated. He also sold his interest in the Capital Compress Company of which he was vice president, along with Quality Mills, San Marcos Compress Company and the Elgin Compress Company, which he headed as president.

As a director of the old Security Trust Company of Austin, which stood at Eighth and Congress, just west of the Commodore Perry Hotel, up to 25 years ago, Perry engaged in a banking activity which today finds him a director in the Austin National Bank. He was chairman of the building committee for the expansion and modernization of that bank completed only several years ago.

In 1926, Mr. Perry got tired of looking at an eyesore at 41st and Red Streets. It was an old gravel pit, full of deep holes and dead tree stumps.

He bought 10 acres in the area, made an attractive sunken garden out of the pit, and built his 23-room home and a guest house beside it. He and his wife used to entertain lavishly at their big mansion which now has been converted into a Catholic girls school, Saint Mary's Academy.

REGARDING THE TITLE, COMMODORE

In spite of his nickname Commodore Perry's only real experience with boats was on Lake Austin, in 1915, when the Colorado River dam had just been rebuilt.

Perry went to New London, Connecticut, and bought a 36-foot motor launch which he brought home. Then he built a house on the lake. He had owned the launch about a year when a flood put the river on a 30-foot rise and washed the boat over the dam.

"I wasn't very sorry," he admitted. "The boat called for enter-

taining at the lake house, and it was a lot of trouble to plan parties out there.

"After the flood, we moved the home at the lake over to a ranch on Barton Creek and made a playhouse of it. That was better."

"Regarding the 'Commodore' title — I had been called Commodore for many years on account of the two historically famous Commodores in the U. S. Navy during the time of the war with England — First, Oliver Hazard Perry, who won the battle against the English Fleet in Lake Erie in 1813; and his brother Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, who negotiated almost by force the trade treaty with Japan in 1849, from which stock, incidentally, I am descended. However, in Beauford Jester's day, he sent me his Commission as Commodore of the Texas Navy. There are many honorary Admirals of the Texas Navy, just as there are honorary Colonels on the Governor's Staffs — but there is only supposed to be one Commodore.

"Sooner or later anybody with the name Perry is going to be called Commodore," he asserted modestly.

Austin newspapers sometimes refer to Mr. Perry as the city's champion taxpayer. His big downtown properties include the Commodore Perry Hotel, soon to have a 100-room addition and the Perry-Brooks Building across the street from the hotel, an office building which has added more space and a ramp-type parking garage since it was opened in 1950.

He has developed one of Austin's best new residential subdivisions. Highland Park West, high in the hills of Northwest Austin, with lots that give a panorama of the city on one side and a scenic view of the Colorado River on the other.

MOST WORTHY CITIZEN

A little plaque among the pictures on his office wall shows that he was named the city's Most Worthy Citizen for 1953.

"I think they got mixed up. They probably meant I was the most unworthy citizen," he chuckled.

But anyone in Austin knows he helped guarantee funds to keep the University of Texas in Austin when there was talk of moving it; he helped build Memorial Stadium; he put up money to start the Stephen F. Austin Hotel.

He has donated large sums to countless civic projects; he is principally responsible for organization of the swank Austin Club; he has been an ardent booster of the Red Cross, March of Dimes and Community Chest.

"Now, I believe I have earned the right to slow down on my civic duties," he remarked. A second later he jumped from his chair in the Austin Club to speak to a woman representing the Austin Symphony Society. He had arranged for her to invite a large group to the club to plan a fund-raising drive.

"I thought the atmosphere of the club might help get the drive started," he explained.

"I'm not much of a music lover myself; certainly not what you would call a music critic. But I support the symphony because I know it is good for Austin. I'm aware that some of the people who enjoy it most cannot afford to sponsor good musical productions, so it's up to those of us who can afford it to put up the money."

If he does slow down on his civic work, which does not appear very likely, he expects to divert his enthusiasm more toward building.

"I think I would have liked to be an architect," said the man who already had made fortunes in cotton and real estate.

He enjoys looking over the shoulder of R. Max Brooks, the architect who is designer and part owner of both the Commodore Perry Hotel and the Perry-Brooks Building.

E. H. PERRY SR. WORTHY CITIZEN FOR '53
(*The American Statesman*, January 8, 1953)

Edgard Howard Perry Sr., Austin philanthropist and civic builder, Thursday night was honored as Austin's Most Worthy Citizen for 1953.

He was awarded a handsomely engraved silver plaque symbolic of the honor by the Austin Real Estate Board.

Walter E. Long, Austin's Most Worthy Citizen of 1950, made the presentation after a speech lauding the recipient's long service to the city.

He was selected because his unfaltering and abiding faith in Austin, including the translation of that faith into numerous

investments in Austin, including the Commodore Perry Hotel Building, the Perry-Brooks office building, and currently under construction the six and four-story addition to the latter building on Brazos Street between East Seventh and East Eighth Streets. He also developed Highland Park West and Highland Park, two residential additions in Northwest Austin.

The honor came to Perry three days after his 78th birthday.

Members of the selection committee were Irby Carruth, superintendent of the Austin Public Schools; Les Procter, county attorney of Travis County; Noble Latson, assistant director of public works for the City of Austin; Dan Love, KTBC-TV representative; Willard Deason, manager of Radio Station KVET; Wray Weddell, member of the Austin American-Statesman editorial staff; Chester Smith, business agent for the Carpenters Local in Austin; Stuart McCorkle, former mayor pro-tem of Austin and currently director of the Public Affairs Institute at the University of Texas; Trueman O'Quinn, former city attorney and member of the Travis County Bar Association; Noble Prentice, member of the Austin School Board and past president of the Austin Chamber of Commerce; Howard T. Cox, president of the Capital National Bank; Dr. James C. Dolley, president of the Austin National Bank; and Guiton Morgan, general manager of the Austin Concrete Works and a former city manager of Austin.

Members of the selection committee, guests at the dinner, were formally presented by George W. Sandlin, chairman of the Texas Real Estate Commission, who presided at the dinner as master of ceremonies.

Mr. Brooks lived in the guest house at Mr. Perry's 23-room mansion, built on the edge of an old gravel pit, while he attended the University of Texas in the early 1930s.

Their friendship continued, and shortly after World War II they began talking about a badly needed new hotel for the city. Their idea came at a time when veterans in the business were saying that hotel construction was finished. Conrad Hilton predicted there would be no more big downtown hotels in the South because construction costs were too high in proportion to the rates that could be charged. The Shamrock was going up in

Houston, but the cost was rising to the level of \$18,000 or \$20,000 per room. But Mr. Perry and Mr. Brooks still decided to give their idea a try. The architect put in months of work, and Perry put up about \$25,000 for preliminary engineering drawings on the gamble that they could get a construction bid low enough to make the project worthwhile.

They called for bids on March 4, 1949 and contracted to build the hotel at a cost of \$6,000 per room. Two weeks later Mr. Perry was in Houston to attend the Shamrock opening.

"Everyone was incredulous," he said. "Jesse Jones and Conrad Hilton both called me off into a corner to ask if the \$6,000-a-room price was correct. I assured them that it was. After that, hotel building all over the country started up again."

The Shamrock opening led, indirectly, to Eva Gabor's becoming an Admiral in the Texas Navy. Actor Pat O'Brien and Mr. Perry met at the big celebration and a year or so later O'Brien and Miss Gabor were in Austin to give a performance.

O'Brien was staying in the governor's suite at the Commodore Perry across the hall from Mr. Perry's own apartment. The hospitable Mr. Perry invited O'Brien and his party to the Austin Country Club for dinner.

"We had a great party," Mr. Perry said, "and in the course of the evening Eva asked me how I got my title of Commodore. I told her it was honorary, that I was the only Commodore in the Texas Navy, by appointment of Governor Beauford Jester.

"She seemed impressed and I was in an expansive mood, so I asked her if she would like to be a Texas Admiral. She said she would.

"The next morning I thought maybe I had overstepped my bounds, so I got up early and went to call on Governor Shivers.

"Allan," I told him, "I made a promise last night I guess I shouldn't have made. I told Eva Gabor I could get her a commission in the Texas Navy."

"Allan said anything I promised was all right with him and he invited Eva to come up at 11 o'clock. He gave her a certificate with the Great Seal of Texas, red ribbons and all."

So, E. H. Perry, Commodore to his friends, is the man who revived the hotel construction business in America and got Eva Gabor a commission in the Texas Navy.

He declares that politics are an enigma to him. Mr. Perry has known by his first name every governor since Thomas M. Campbell, who was elected soon after Mr. Perry moved to Austin. Two former governors, W. P. Hobby of Houston and Dan Moody of Austin, are among his closest personal friends.

Mr. Perry and his wife, who died in 1950, used to live in a big gray brick house across Lavaca Street from the governor's mansion. When Governor Hobby moved into the mansion in 1918 he and Mr. Perry immediately became friends.

"I write the governor a letter every Sunday morning," Mr. Perry said, "and he calls me and comes to see me pretty often."

He and former Governor Moody lunch and play cards together frequently and they took a fishing trip to Tampico together not long ago.

"Now Moody will play cards for a small stipend, and he'll pay if he loses. But he won't take your money if he wins. That's the kind of fellow he is."

Mr. Perry can give a quick thumbnail sketch of any of his notable friends. He was visiting Will Rogers at his California home the day before the humorist began his fatal trip to Alaska.

"Will wasn't as easy to know as you would think. He wasn't as witty, when we were just sitting around gassing, as he was on the stage. In front of a crowd, he turned on like an electric light."

Perry and Tom Connally were freshmen together at Baylor University in 1892 and the commodore says, "We were a couple of raw country boys, but Tom wore off the country faster than I did. He made a mark as one of the brighter students at Baylor."

He considers Senator Lyndon Johnson "sort of like a son. Lyndon is a hard working, efficient man and he calls on me now and then when I can do something for him."

He has never been in military service but the walls of his office in the Perry-Brooks Building are covered with autographed pictures of leading public officials, generals and admirals whom he numbers among his best friends.

Perry stayed at Baylor only two years but that was long enough for him to make lasting friendships resulting in Perry greeting Connally 46 years later in a dinner in Washington and being appointed first chairman of the Austin Housing Authority which constructed 330 low-cost housing units here in 1938.

A NEW PAGE WELL WRITTEN

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Perry:

As a citizen of Austin please let me offer you my warmest congratulations upon the great success you made of the day and the evening honoring Mr. Jesse Jones. From all that friends have told me you wrote a new page in history with the decorations of the Gregory Gymnasium. You gave to the whole affair that air of dignity, gracious welcome, and unfailing courtesy that should characterize every public function, large or small. It takes much time, much work, much imagination to plan and carry into execution such a mammoth undertaking. Once again we of Austin are your debtors.

Your friend,
MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER,
October 12, 1936.



BARBER SHAVES EVERY GOVERNOR OF TEXAS IN 40 YEARS— BUT ONE

AUSTIN, Sept. 19.—Former Governor W. P. Hobby of Houston, visiting Austin, tells this one on himself: He was getting a shave this week in a Seventh street barber shop and chatting with the veteran barber, whom he had patronized from time to time over a long period of years. They fell to reminiscing. "I've shaved every governor of Texas but one in 40 years or more," remarked the barber. "All but one?" Mr. Hobby envisioned a round, full-bearded face. "Which one was that—Governor Jim Hogg?" "No," drawled the tonsorial artist. "Mrs. Ferguson." — *Houston Post*.



E. H. PERRYS HURT

(*The American-Statesman*, November 4, 1936)

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Perry of Austin were confined to Mercy Hospital Wednesday for treatment of injuries suffered Monday night when their automobile was crowded into a ditch and struck a tree. Arrangements were made to transfer the injured couple to Austin at the week-end. Mr. Perry received a broken knee-cap and Mrs. Perry fractures of two bones in the ankle. Mrs. J. Lynn Hunter escaped with only minor bruises and scratches. William West of Brownsville, another occupant of the car, was released after treatment.

FIRST NATIONAL HOUSING PROJECT

(By CHARLES E. GREEN, Editor of *The American-Statesman*, Jan., 1938.)

It has been our privilege to hear many speeches on various topics, but none was clearer in the explanation of a much misunderstood subject than that given by E. H. Perry Monday before the Kiwanis club on the city's proposed \$714,000 low cost housing project.

Among the misunderstood phases cleared up by Mr. Perry is that the government will not, and can not, run into competition with private investment in the erection of homes in the rapidly growing city of Austin.

Referring to a survey on housing made here in 1934 by the United States department of Commerce, Mr. Perry declared that more than 3,800 sub-standard homes were found in Austin, homes that in most cases were without running water, electricity, inside toilets or baths.

The Austin housing program calls for the erection of 186 homes comprising 639 rooms. These housing units will be distributed into 86 units and 303 rooms for white families, 60 units and 196 rooms for negro families, and 40 units and 140 rooms for Mexican families.

"It can easily be seen that the building of 186 homes is not going to make a dent in the needs of Austin, and will not interfere with private investors who want to build for those whom we can not accommodate, nor those with more adequate incomes. True, private investors can not meet the rents made possible by the government subsidy but with our city, growing as it is, others besides our housing authority must continue to build, if the need is met," Mr. Perry declared.

Another point that Mr. Perry cleared up is that the low-cost housing project will not cost the citizens of Austin a dime in taxes, and that the values of property adjacent to the project units will be enhanced in value.

But we will let Mr. Perry continue with the story:

"Our plan at present," he said, "is to build three groups of houses, one for whites, one for negroes and one for Mexicans. The white units, as planned at present, will consist of 86 dwelling units with a total of 303 rooms. The negro unit will consist of 60 dwelling units with 196 rooms, and the Mexican unit of 40 dwelling units and 140 rooms, or a total of 186 homes and 639 rooms.

"In order to make these homes available only to people of low incomes, the government is contracting to furnish us an annual cash subsidy equal to 3½ per cent of the total cost of same, or \$25,006, based on a total cost as at present estimated at \$714,472. Without this subsidy the rents could not be made low enough to be of real benefit.

"It is estimated that we will be able to make the rents average about \$2.80 per room. There will be a certain number of 2-, 3-, 4-, 4½- and 5½-

room units (the kitchenette being counted as one-half room) and while each house will have a bathroom with modern conveniences, the bathroom is not counted as a room. At present, it is estimated that two-room unit, including cost of water, will rent for \$7.36; a three-room house for \$8.66; four rooms for \$10.40; four and one-half rooms for \$11.25, and five and one-half rooms for \$12.13. Add to this, for example, \$2.50 per unit for gas and electricity and you have rents as follows. Two rooms consisting of living and bed-room combined with dining room and kitchen combined for \$9.86; three rooms for \$11.16; four rooms for \$12.90; four and one-half rooms for \$13.75, and five and one-half rooms \$14.63.



Perry today treasures one of the photographs hanging on his office wall showing former Mayor Tom Miller, former National Housing Administrator Nathan Strauss of New York and Perry standing before Rosewood Courts here, the first such public housing project to be opened in the nation.



TRAVIS COUNTY—VETERANS WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN FIRST WORLD WAR

Arbuckle, Tom; Beaumert, Henry; Bethea, William A.; Basford, Corp. Wm. B.; Bergstrom, Edgar S.; Blandine, John; Burditt, Lonnie; Campbell, Paul H.; Casey, W. J.; Childress, E. H.; Clack, Ellis F.; Clark, William G.; Clark, Edward; Cavileer, Joe E.; Clayton, Robert W.; Crawford, Earl H.; Davis, James L.; Davis, James E., Jr.; Donley, Aracadie; DuBlanc, Corp. John J.; Eilers, George; Fisher, John R.; Foster, Sgt. Thomas H.;

Garza, Sacramento; Harris, Ollie; Hennig, Gustaf; Hill, Martin C.; Hudlin, David; Hutchings, Maj. Edwin; Jones, Miss M. (nurse); Kemp, John E.; Kippenbrock, Lt. Carl L.; Koch, Sgt. Eugene L.; Kerlin, Sgt. Alfred; Klaener, Edward H.; Klunkert, Charles; Larson, Gabriel E.; Lillard, James F., Jr.; Lindsey, Corp. J. S.; Love, Raymond; Mitchell, Vance; Moreland; Sinclair; Oliphant, Sgt. Terrell M.;

Pearson, Ernest; Pinckney, Lt. Charles E.; Pinson, Joe J.; Putney, Dewey A.; Raven, Earl J.; Robey, Walter; Scott, Atchinson; Smith, Oscar; Stewart, Oscar W.; Taylor, Roy; Templeton, Preston; Titus, Rena J.; Thompson, Corp. M.; Turner, H. Grady; Ulit, Corp. Alvey; Wager, Sgt. H. F.; Weiland, Corp Fritz.

TOM MILLER DAM DEDICATED

Civic-minded citizens in 1900 began to dream of the construction of an adequate dam across the Colorado to create a reservoir for the protection of the city against floods and to preserve the water flowing in that stream for the benefit of those counties on the river between Austin and the gulf, as well as for her own increasing needs for water and power.

April 6, 1940, saw this dream come true. That was the date that the Tom Miller Dam was dedicated on property in West Austin belonging to the city. The dedication was only one day short of forty years from April 5, 1900, when the first dam built across the river was destroyed by the great flood.

Work on the dam was started July 5, 1938. It is actually an enlarged and more substantial reconstruction of the old dam, covering up old parts and using old parts and new.

By vote of the Austin Chamber of Commerce it was named the Tom Miller Dam in honor of the man who had served as the Mayor of Austin longer than any man in her century-old existence and who for many years had labored unselfishly for its construction.

The Power Plant began operation on March 31, 1940, six days before the dedication nearby took place.

The LCRA has a lease with the city, contracted on February 5, 1938, for a 30-year period, from January 1, 1941, expiring January 1, 1971. At the end of the lease, the city has the option to repurchase the dam at a price equal to its cost less the depreciation.

If the city fails to buy at the end of the thirty-year lease, the lease is extended two more years at which time, if the city still fails to buy, then LCRA can request the city to buy. The title belongs to the city.

LCRA pays the city an annual rental of \$20,000 for the site. No cash transfer is made, since the city buys electricity from them and it is credited that way.

Master of ceremonies at the dedication program was E. H. Perry. Heavy rains prevented the program from being carried

out as had long been planned, and also cut the attendance from the thousands expected to less than 200.

The highlights of the many years of work to make the dream of the great project a thing of reality and public service were recounted briefly in the historical address of Mr. Perry. It is here published in full.

MR. PERRY'S ADDRESS

"In the realization of the final rehabilitation of the Austin Dam, after many years of a fond dream by the citizens of this city, we must give a fair share of the credit for the success of this enterprise to a very efficient Chamber of Commerce.

We have been fortunate in the years gone by to have had an active Chamber of Commerce led by a most efficient and outstanding Secretary in the person of Mr. Walter E. Long and we have been fortunate in having for President of the Chamber of Commerce, in recent years, men of vision and enterprise such as our recent retiring Presidents, Mr. L. J. Schneider, Mr. A. T. Knies and Dr. Goodall Wooten, all of whom did a marvelous work and caused the citizens to be under a lasting debt of gratitude to them.

"At our recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce we made another fine selection in the person of Mr. A. B. Spires, the owner of the Goodyear Tire Company in Austin and a man of untiring energy and vision equal to that of his predecessors. We predict for Mr. Spires administration a continued growth and an era of prosperity for Austin and I want to take this occasion to present Mr. Spires, who will welcome our visitors in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Spires followed with his timely address of welcome.

"In my capacity as Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Board," Mr. Perry continued, "whose functions were to confer and advise with the members of the City Council throughout their negotiations with the LCRA and the Interior Department in their efforts to make an equitable trade with these agencies for the reconstruction of the Austin Dam, I had the opportunity more than ever of coming in contact and being able to learn at first hand that we were fortunate in having a conscientious, hard-working City Council who worked long and faithfully without compensation and against whom I have never heard a breath of suspicion that they might be trying in any way to serve their selfish interest, but have at all times labored faithfully for what they thought was the best interest of the City of Austin. They succeeded in working out a contract with the LCRA, which I consider an advantageous one for both the city and the LCRA, and they should be proud that their names will go down in history as having served successfully during this important era—which in itself should be wonderful reward for their labors and I want to present to you the members of the Council who have done this wonderful job so that you may

again look them in the face and remember what the citizens of Austin owe them for their efforts. In alphabetical order I take pleasure in presenting Mr. C. F. Alford who has served during the entire tenure of the present administration and who in previous years had served for many years as one of our City Councilmen: Mr. C. F. Alford.

"You all know full well the value that the citizens of Austin place on the services of Mr. C. M. Bartholomew, who has also served continuously during the last six years and who being a banker and naturally trained in the art of looking after other people's money, has been referred to as the 'Safety Valve' of the Council and we all remember with great pride and satisfaction the valuable services rendered our city years ago by his distinguished father, E. C. Bartholomew. Ladies and Gentlemen, I present Mr. C. M. Bartholomew.

"Next we have a man who has served many years on the City Council and who gives practically all of his time to his job and one we know always looks for what he thinks is for the good of the city: Mr. Simon Gillis.

"Next we have a young man, who at the time of his offering for the job of Councilman was perhaps not as well known as some of the other members but has served continuously during this administration with very great efficiency and whose training as an engineer has been valuable to the deliberations of the Council and who thinks clearly and has the courage of his convictions, so that his vote has always been dependable for what was the best interest of the city: Mr. Oswald Wolf.

"After this contract was successfully negotiated with the members of the LCRA we were ready to begin the construction of this great edifice which means so much to the City of Austin and we were fortunate in having as members of the LCRA men of ability and vision to carry on the work until its successful culmination, so I wish to present you the members of the Authority—

"I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Roy Fry of Burnet, one of the original members of the Board, who has not only served on the Board since its creation but who worked with citizens of his section long and faithfully in his efforts to create this Public State Agency and regain for the State the water rights in the Colorado River and to foster these improvements. Mr. Fry was also the first Chairman of the LCRA: Mr. Roy Fry.

"The next member of the Authority was appointed on the Board by Gov. Jas. V. Allred and hails from Pierce, Texas, and is an efficient businessman in charge of the Shanghai-Pierce Estate: Mr. J. F. Hutchins.

"Mr. Charles Matula is a merchant of Schulenberg, Texas, and a man wholeheartedly in sympathy with the objectives and the work of the Public Agency and was appointed to the Board by Attorney General Jerry Mann last year: Mr. Charles Matula.

"Another of the Board is Mr. William B. Arnold of San Antonio, Texas, who is the publisher of a Labor Magazine. He has been an enthusiastic

supporter of the policies embodied in this project and was named by former Attorney General William McCraw to serve as a member of the Board. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Board and like all other directors has found that this service embodies lots of hard work, which he does cheerfully: Mr. Wm. B. Arnold.

"Mr. Fritz Engelhard was formerly a member of the Legislature from Eagle Lake, Texas, and one of those who in the past has suffered from the floods of the Colorado River. As a Legislator he was one of the leaders in the fight for the measure creating the Authority; one of the authors of the law that finally was passed. His term in the Legislature was coming to a close when the bill became law and the Land Commissioner appointed him as one of the original members of the Board. Mr. Engelhard served as Vice-Chairman for three years and then for two years as Chairman of the Authority: Mr. Engelhard.

"You all know our local Representative, Mr. Raymond Brooks, who is an Austin newspaper man, having been long a member of the staff of the American-Statesman. He served as Secretary of the Central Texas Colorado River Flood Control Association and wrote a long campaign of features, editorials and articles favoring the creation of the Public Agency. He was chosen by Attorney General Wm. McCraw as one of the original members of the Board and was promptly elected Secretary and has served the Authority throughout in this capacity. He has, no doubt, written and printed more material about this project than any other newspaperman in the State. As a member of the Board he worked faithfully in the long negotiations that led to the contract, by which the Authority undertook to rebuild the Austin Dam, which dam is the only one that is leased by an Authority and not owned by it: Mr. Raymond Brooks.

"Mr. Carl White of Port Arthur is a well-known newspaperman of long experience and very prominent, particularly in his part of the State. He was named to the Board by former Land Commissioner Wm. H. McDonald and has been an able conscientious worker in carrying through the program and policy of the Authority and particularly active in supporting the developing of the Rural Electric lines, to serve those farmers and ranchers heretofore denied the benefits of electricity: Mr. Carl White.

"I have introduced the President of the Chamber of Commerce, members of the City Council and members of the LCRA and in looking at our completed project, which is the realization of our dream for the last forty years at least, we must not overlook the men who have done the actual work in the construction of this dam. The man in charge of the building of the Tom Miller Dam is the same man who built the Buchanan Dam and has made an enviable record for his efficiency and economy of construction in both jobs, and we in Austin appreciate the job he has done here and I want to call on him to say just a few words to us: Mr. Bob Alsop.

"We have with us also the operating manager of this project. This man

was drafted to his present job from our neighboring city of Seguin, which is well known in this district for its municipal electric system. Mr. Starcke was particularly fitted for the job of Manager of this project and the LCRA prevailed on him to resign his job as Mayor of the City of Seguin and to lay aside the work of running his bank in that city and come to Austin in this capacity. He was whole-heartedly in sympathy with the project of extending the lowest possible rates for this cheap power directly to the consumers of the area, and of extending the line to the farm homes who had not heretofore had electricity. He has a stupendous job ahead of him and I predict that he will carry on as in the past to a splendid success. I am going to ask Mr. Starcke to say a few words: Mr. Max Starcke."

Following Mr. Starcke, Mr. Perry continued:

"The chief engineer on this project is a man of unusual capability and renowned in his field and was formerly the chief of the engineering section of the Public Works Administration, when the Texas Board and our late Congressman Jas. P. Buchanan took the CRA project to him. He approved it and showed that he was a cordial friend of this undertaking and had faith in it and as the LCRA Board asked the PWA to suggest the best engineer in the United States to build this entire system and to serve as the General Manager of the Authority in constructing the project—Secretary Ickes, without hesitation, said 'Clarence McDonough is the man' and so he came to Texas and has built and supervised this entire project. He has a long record of engineering achievements in all the principal nations of the world. He is one of the outstanding engineers of his generation. He has done a job in Texas which has gained high praise in the national government and is the pride of the Authority and of the State, and I am going to ask Mr. McDonough to say a few words: Mr. Clarence McDonough."

Mr. McDonough responded briefly, and Mr. Perry resumed by saying:

"To facilitate and expedite the work of the Authority the PWA established an office here to maintain constant contact with the project being built under its supervision. From its Washington office it selected Mr. George F. Harley, an engineer of wide experience. Mr. Harley is project engineer in charge of supervision of the CRA. He is a real friend of the project and is an expert at getting things done and preventing the slowing up of work by too much red-tape. He has earned our appreciation and we want to thank him for his labors and cooperation: I present Mr. George F. Harley.

We also have with us a Construction Engineer from the United States Bureau of Reclamation and a man who has contributed his part to the successful culmination of this project. I introduce Mr. E. A. Moritz.

Plan for delivery of mail by boat to Marshall Ford Dam, Texas, a special cachet by Mr. Ray E. Lee, Postmaster of Austin, was then announced by Mr. Perry, who next recalled that:

"Other officials of the County, District and State who have been co-

operative in the work of the Colorado River Authority and whom we wish to see today, since they have attended our ceremonies are: Representative Homer Thornberry, Senator Houghton Brownlee, Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, Attorney General Gerald C. Mann, Lieut. Governor Coke Stevenson.

"In 1933 the voters of Austin elected the City Council, which has remained intact and operated most efficiently and harmoniously under the leadership of Tom Miller, whom they selected to serve as Mayor, and while Tom Miller, at that time, was a very young man and not at all well known to all of the voters of the city the citizens have continued to re-elect the Council and the Council to continue Mayor Miller in office for the reason that Austin has been most fortunate in having a man like Tom Miller to head our City Government. He is a most capable man, and does nothing from morning to night but think of Austin and how he can best serve his community and we can not overestimate the value of his great service to the City of Austin and we are singled out, throughout the country, as being one of the best-run and best-managed cities in the United States under our City Management form of Government. Tom has done a colossal job and he has put into the job more hours, than any average citizen would think of devoting to it. His judgment is good and his devotion to the city is unquestioned and not only has he refrained from the temptation, into which so many city officials fall, of trying to use his position to better his own financial condition but he has—inexcusably I might say—paid high for the privilege of serving the people of Austin without compensation. As the years have gone by the people have gotten to know him better and to appreciate him more and I imagine that if he would agree to continue to serve there would be a public clamor for him to continue in office indefinitely. This would be a price that personally I could not see how any man could pay, but nevertheless I am sure that the citizens of Austin have thoroughly appreciated the unselfish, efficient service that Mayor Miller has given to our city and that everyone of us think that it was a most appropriate gesture to name this magnificent structure in honor of our Mayor, that it may be recorded in history that the people of Austin wanted—in this small way—to show their appreciation for his wonderful administration. I am pleased to present Mayor Tom Miller."

Mayor Miller presented Chairman C. R. Pennington.

Response was made by Mr. Pennington.

Mayor Miller next presented Congressman Lyndon Johnson who spoke briefly.

Mr. Perry followed by saying:

"The Colorado River Authority was fortunate during practically all of its existence, up to and including practically the completion of the Austin Dam, to have as its General Counsel a man of unusual ability and foresight and who was of incalculable value to the Colorado River Authority during the many and varied negotiations and legal procedure of its admin-

istration and as these things so often go, we lost this valuable citizen as counsel of the Colorado River Authority and temporarily as a citizen of Austin, because he was drafted to Washington and made Under Secretary of Interior—a great honor for him and for the city of Austin. His position as General Counsel of the Colorado River Authority was filled by Mr. W. S. Gideon of Austin, whom I wish to present to you and who will introduce his predecessor: Mr. W. S. Gideon.

“We are nearing the end of the dedication ceremonies and the time has arrived for the unveiling of the CRA plaque and there is no more appropriate person, who could draw the curtain and reveal this bronze plaque which will tell future generations, after we have all passed and gone, when and by whom this structure was built.

“I will ask Under Secretary Wirtz to unveil the plaque.”

(The bronze plaque on the Tom Miller Dam shows that E. H. Perry was Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee.)

“In a measure it is quite a disappointment to not have been able to carry our program through, as originally contemplated, and to have had the many people connected with the dam to make addresses to us—but every cloud has its silver lining and the magnificent rain, with which we have been blessed, compensates for the disappointment in not having our full program,” said Mr. Perry, adding,

“We have with us today Mr. A. B. Spires, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who was slated for an address of welcome to the out-of-town visitors who had come for our ceremonies. We also have the members of the City Council, who deserve so much credit for having worked out the contract with the LCRA and the Interior Department of Washington: C. F. Alford, C. M. Bartholomew, Simon Gillis, Oswald Wolf and Mr. R. B. Alsop, superintendent of the construction of this dam, as he was also of the Buchanan Dam;

“Mr. Max Starcke, the Manager of Operations of the dam;

“Mr. Clarence McDonough the General Manager of the LCRA;

“Mr. Geo. F. Harley PWA engineer for the project and Mr. E. A. Moritz, Construction Engineer, United States Bureau of Reclamation;

“Visitor Savage, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver;

“We also have Representative Homer Thornberry;

“Senator Houghton Brownlee;

“Land Commissioner Bascom Giles;

“Attorney General Gerald C. Mann and Lieutenant Governor Coke Stevenson;

“Sorry the Governor could not be present.

“We are glad to have all these gentlemen here today, as they have all played their important parts in the construction of the dam, which has been the fond dream of the people of Austin for the last forty years and we are sorry that the program had to be changed to eliminate their addresses, which I am sure you would have found most interesting and enlightening.”

LCRA PROGRAM LAUDED BY CORCORAN

(*The American-Statesman*, November, 1940)

The sphinx wore an Irish face—the good Irish face of Thomas Corcoran—when the New Deal leader declined to talk politics Friday but was voluble on two other topics.

Topic No. 1: The Colorado river development program.

Topic No. 2: Football.

The man Washington loves to call “Tommy the Cork” had high praise for the Colorado river project when he visited Tom Miller and Marshall Ford dams in company with government and Austin leaders. With him were Alvin J. Wirtz, under secretary of the interior; Mayor Tom Miller, E. H. Perry, Herman Brown, George Brown of Houston and Washington and George Butler, Houston attorney who served as temporary chairman at the Waco convention.

Corcoran declared the damming of the Colorado was “the most efficiently worked job of this kind I have ever seen,” and praised, among the men responsible for it, the work of Cong. Lyndon Johnson and Wirtz.

Citing the legal tangles the project inherited when it was picked up from the Insull collapse, he noted, “As an attorney myself, I appreciate what it involved. It’s always easier to start with a clean sheet than it is to complete what another man started.”

Though the Tennessee Valley program, which when completed will have 10 dams, is larger in scope because it encompasses a greater watershed, the two projects are comparable in many ways, Corcoran declared.

Earlier he had visited the Buchanan Dam. The party had lunch at the Marshall Ford cook shack.



Q. What happened to the old President’s Mansion? (In 1840-47)

A. The famous old President’s Mansion, once located atop the hill at Seventh and Brazos, was a well-known landmark in Austin. The two story frame building was erected in 1840, and destroyed by fire in 1847.

Later, this was the site of the St. Mary’s Academy.

RED CROSS DRIVE OVERTOP FOR 1944

(*American-Statesman*, April, 1944)

Travis County's Red Cross fund drive went "over the top" Thursday morning.

Total contributions Thursday morning stood at \$188,544.69, with additional donations expected before nightfall, when the more intensive drive for funds will cease.

The quota was \$188,000, the largest ever assessed this county.

E. H. Perry, Sr., chairman of the drive, announced that a large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cravens contributed a "sizeable amount of money" Thursday morning in memory of their son, the late Lt. (jg) Edmund Cravens, Jr., killed recently in a plane crash off Atlantic City, and that these contributions assisted greatly in enabling the chapter to meet its obligation.

In a surprise meeting of the chapter board at Red Cross headquarters Thursday morning Mr. Perry was awarded a citation from Norman H. Davis, national Red Cross chairman, for his outstanding services in heading the Travis drive; and the local chapter was awarded an honor certificate for reaching its quota, the latter bearing the signature not only of Davis but of Pres. Roosevelt.

The citations were presented by A. C. Bull, chapter president. He explained they were available on the morning the chapter reached its quota because Mr. Perry earlier had said that if the drive were not a success by Thursday, he would make another contribution, sufficient to make up the difference. Early in the week the deficit was \$1,000. Wednesday it was about \$500. By Thursday morning it had been erased and a surplus was on hand.

Perry, expressing his appreciation to all who contributed, in a prepared statement said:

"My personal connection with the drive is over, and I want to express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation given us by *The American* and *The Statesman* in carrying our stories from day to day in the most valuable space in the newspapers; and Fred Thompson, who handled our publicity, was most helpful in every way, not only with his stories but with many valuable suggestions.

"Further, I want to express a great appreciation to my vice chairman, S. M. Apperson, who worked ceaselessly and untiringly and is due a big part of the credit. I also want to thank Mrs. Goodall Wooten and Mrs. Frank Posey, who spent approximately six weeks keeping our books and assisting in many other ways. My thanks also go to Willard Houser of the American National Bank, who assisted them throughout. Much credit is due Mrs. Hubert Jones, chairman of the residential drive, who did her job well, and Harry D. Pruett, who was the head of the business and professional men's group. My appreciation also goes to all of the captains of teams and other volunteer workers, who were untiring in their efforts to make our job a success."

NIMITZ COMES TO AUSTIN

(*The American-Statesman*, October 12, 1945)

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' great four-engine transport plane came into the Austin municipal airport Friday, October 12, 1945, on three engines.

One engine knocked out north of Austin as the R5D (navy's version of the army's C54 transport) was completing the flight from Dallas.

The crew made an expertly smooth landing, and the engine trouble was not noticeable to the crowd waiting to greet Nimitz at the airport. Aboard the ship was an unusual concentration of high-ranking officers, including four admirals. They were Nimitz; R-Adm. Forrest Sherman, Nimitz' chief of staff; R-Adm. H. B. Miller, director of public information, Washington, D. C., and R-Adm. A. C. Bennett, commandant of the eighth naval district. Cong. Lyndon B. Johnson was also a member of the party aboard.



JAP-BRANDING NIMITZ BOWS WITH GRIN AS THOUSANDS CHEER HERE

(*The Austin Statesman*, October 12, 1945)

Chester W. Nimitz, who "roped, tied and properly branded the enemy in the Pacific," surrendered with a grin Friday night to a commanding kind of Texas hospitality.

Nimitz, a native Central Texan, likes to drop into his home-state vernacular in describing fleet combat operations.

He rode at the head of a cavalcade of open cars through residential districts and past the University of Texas to downtown Austin. There the automobiles moved between lines of combat veterans from Camp Swift, who came smartly to "present arms" as the five-star admiral rode by. The parade ended in front of the big pink granite Texas statehouse.

The fleet admiral, no longer his own boss, was swept through a tumultuous downtown welcome after his great silver ship landed at the Austin municipal airport at 5:35 p.m.

Mrs. Nimitz beside him, the hero of the Pacific stood in the rear seat of an open car to acknowledge the ovation of 75,000 persons jammed into downtown Austin. The crowd, assembled at 5 o'clock to witness a powerful military parade of second division troops from Camp Swift and navy V12 trainees, waited along the parade route for the admiral's car to appear after final units of the parade had passed.

Riding with the admiral was Central Texas' popular Lyndon Johnson, 10th district congressman, member of the house naval affairs committee and a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve, at whose invitation Nimitz is making this visit to his native Central Texas. Johnson accompanied Nimitz from Washington to Dallas, where a colorful demonstration was put on for the fleet admiral earlier Friday, and then into Austin.

Handclapping and cheers, intermingled with a few "yippees," rolled along the parade route as the crowd recognized Nimitz. This was not hard to do. As a matter of fact, the five-star emblem on the car was superfluous for purposes of identification, because Nimitz simply looks like Nimitz.

He is a young-looking, better-looking counterpart of the fleet admiral shown in the newsreels.

Nimitz was the first officer out of the four-engine transport as it wheeled onto the apron directly in front of the airport terminal. He passed briefly in the doorway, waiting to assist Mrs. Nimitz, and people crowded against the bunting draped fence cheered his appearance.

As Mrs. Nimitz and Cong. Johnson left the plane, followed by the three rear admirals and other officers in the admiral's party, Nimitz first shook hands with Capt. R. J. Valentine, commanding naval training at the University of Texas, and then with Arch Adams, president of the Austin Chamber of Commerce and chairman of a citizens' welcoming committee. The army was represented by Brig. Gen. W. K. Harrison, second in command of the Second Division at Camp Swift.

Pretty Ann Myers of Wichita Falls, a junior in the University of Texas, stepped forward with a sheaf of red roses for Mrs. Nimitz. The fleet admiral's wife, attractive in an all-brown costume, smiled her thanks.

A short time later Mrs. Nimitz exclaimed, "Why, John! It's wonderful to see you!" Stepping a little ahead of her husband, she grasped the hand of Cdr. J. N. Ferguson, Jr., executive officer of the navy V12 training program at the University of Texas. "Chester," she prompted, tugging at her husband's blue sleeve, "it's John." Nimitz turned, smiled broadly and pumped the young commander's hand.

Cdr. Ferguson's father, Capt. John N. Ferguson, USN, retired, and Nimitz were classmates at Annapolis, and have remained warm friends for years. The elder Ferguson now lives in Coronado, Calif.

Though he had just come through a rigorous schedule at Dallas and the vast celebration in New York earlier this week Nimitz looked remarkably fresh. His face, usually called "ruddy," has the pink healthiness of an athlete, and his eyes—steel grey to the enemy—are a compelling blue to his friends.

The admiral wore dress service blues with a white cap. His ribbons indicated the Navy Cross and the Silver Life Saving medal awarded to Nimitz in 1912 when, as a young lieutenant, he saved an enlisted man.

ADDRESS OF ADMIRAL NIMITZ

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This manuscript, from which Admiral Nimitz read his speech, made in Austin, October 12, 1945, shortly after his signing the peace terms on S. S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, was given Commodore Perry. Admiral and Mrs. Nimitz were guests of Commodore and Mrs. E. H. Perry.

More than a million and a half men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard served under my command in the Pacific. I accept the honor of addressing you tonight in their behalf. Any glory which may be attached to our series of land, air and naval victories in the Pacific Ocean Areas belongs primarily to them.

There were also other factors which made our victory possible. We had the determined support of a united people. American shipyards built the world's mightiest Fleet and the world's greatest merchant marine. American industry and agriculture achieved production miracles that resulted in a great and steady flow of weapons and materials to our forces.

The people of Austin are familiar with these production records, because you made some of them. The manner in which America utilized every possible facility and resource for producing our weapons helps to explain our victory.

The commanders in the field and the men in the field also had the tangible support and encouragement derived from your purchase of war bonds, donations of blood, and patriotic endeavors of every sort.

Basically the victory was a product of teamwork. We had teamwork among the various military services. We had teamwork among the ground, air, sea, and undersea elements. We had teamwork on the home front.

The American people adapted themselves to war readily and in remarkably short time. In the Navy, which at the end consisted 98% of Naval Reservists, we made Aviation Machinist's Mates out of auto mechanics; Radarmen out of radio amateurs; Gunner's Mates and Boatswains out of youngsters who had never seen the ocean. I think some of our best sailors had no more previous sea-going experience than is to be obtained from a boat ride through the Tunnel of Love in an amusement park. But they did a surpassingly fine job.

The ability to learn new jobs was not confined to those in the service. We can joke about the beauty operators who became welders, or the accountants who became riveters, but their adaptability to new jobs was no joke to the Japanese. It was one cause of Japan's decisive defeat.

The weapons with which wars are fought change with the years. But in the American vigor and vision, inventiveness and ingenuity, we have weapons which will be as good a thousand years from now as they are today.

Our victory was also a product of SEA POWER. Seaport facilities are

one of the foundation of that power. Factories, farms, bases, merchant ships, tankers, repair ships—all of these elements go into the fashioning of sea power. The shells hurled from the muzzles of our battleship guns, the bombs dropped from our carrier and land based aircraft, the torpedoes fired from the tubes of our submarines—these things are the end product of a complex system of maintaining power on the seas.

The war in Europe and the war in the Pacific both taught significant lessons in the meaning of sea power. Germany began the war superior to the Allies on the ground and in the air. But the Germans did not have sea power. They tried desperately, by intensive submarine warfare, to prevent England and Russia from receiving men, materials, and munitions from America. They failed. American, British, and Canadian anti-submarine forces won the Battle of the Atlantic. Our preponderant sea power made possible the safe transfer of millions of men and tons of equipment, which when finally brought into play, over-whelmed the enemy.

The Battle of the Pacific provides another example of the effect of sea power. For the first time in world history, a nation which had a large and undefeated Army and a substantial air force was forced to surrender under such conditions. Sea power had made it possible for us to capture bases from which Army land based air power began the systematic destruction of Japan. While B-28's and other aircraft were pounding Japanese industry and military installations, our submarines, surface ships, and aircraft established a blockade which in time utterly paralyzed the Japanese economy. Through a continual process of attrition, the Japanese Navy was whittled down until at the end what little remained of it was powerless. With the destruction of his Fleet, the enemy had to give up all hope of launching a successful counter-attack. Faced with certain destruction by blockade and bombing, he had no alternative but to surrender.

The oceans which wash the shores of the continental United States can be either bulwarks of our defense or avenues for future aggression aimed at us. Which they are to be depends upon the willingness of the American people to maintain dominion over the ocean areas vital to our defense through the instrument of sea power.

All of the energy and unity of purpose which went into winning the war can now be diverted to the ways of peace. America cannot afford the wastage of the blood of her sons and the profit of her people's toil in periodic wars. We must undertake a search for a method of establishing permanent peace, at the same time keeping ourselves sufficiently strong to discourage potential aggressors until a way toward peace has in fact been found. One element of that national strength and possibly the principal element must continue to be—SEA POWER.

CENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD

By WELDON HART

(Mr. Hart in 1955 is Chairman and Executive Director of the Texas Employment Commission)

Austin gave Texas a birthday party February 19, 1946, lighting a hundred candles in tribute to the architects of its statehood. The first century of Texas, USA, was history.

A busy capital city paused for a day to remember long-dead heroes and statesmen who a century ago carved a republic out of the wilderness and brought it into the union. The names of Houston, Austin, Lamar, Anson Jones, Pinckney Henderson and the immortals of the Alamo were remembered in addresses and ceremonies, and a modern hero of America's Alamo was the honor guest.

Like the old-timers who made Texas history 100 years ago, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright of Washington state, Corregidor and Japanese prisons, is not a native Texan — but after 50,000 Texans had cheered him the length of Congress Avenue, Gov. Coke Stevenson had made him welcome at the capitol and another crowd had stood to applaud him at a banquet and in the concluding ceremonies at Gregory Gym Tuesday night, "Skinny" Wainwright was ready to admit he was impressed with Texas. In fact, he told the folks: "Mrs. Wainwright and I are considering settling in Texas when I have completed my soldiering.

He said there were only two places he would consider living, and Texas was one of them. Diplomatically the be-ribboned four-star general with an armful of service stripes declined to mention the other state, thus sparing the pride of Gov. Caldwell of Florida, Gov. Maw of Utah and the representatives of a dozen other states who were here to help Texas celebrate.

From an early morning breakfast, at which Statehood Chairman Karl Hoblitzelle of Dallas outlined a 100-year program for revitalizing Texas rural life, until the curtain dropped at Gregory gym, it was a day packed with remembrance and rededication. For the citizenry, the mile-long parade led by Gen. Wainwright and swelled with 5,600 troops of the famous second infantry division was the highlight.

At the head of the broad avenue up which the parade passed Tuesday, 107 years ago Mirabeau B. Lamar stood while it was still a dream street and said: "Here is the seat of future empire." Seven years later, at the frontier capitol which stood on the site of the present city hall, Pres. Anson Jones said: "The final act in the great drama is now performed. The Republic of Texas is no more." And the Texas flag was hauled down by the New Orleans Greys, its Lone Star becoming the 28th in the United States flag that rose in its stead.

A dramatic representation of that scene and symbolic sketches of the stirring events that made it possible were part of the concluding program at Gregory gym, given by students of the University of Texas Radio house.

Mayor Tom Miller of Austin, introduced by Centennial Commr. A. Garland Adair as "A-Tomic Miller," said of that century-old ceremony: "They really hit a home run that day — with the bases loaded."

Adair rapped the final meeting to order with a gavel presented by John Nance Garner, only Texan ever to serve as vice president of the United States. Dr. Archie Jones of the University of Texas led the crowd in singing, "Faith of our Fathers," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Eyes of Texas."

Gov. Stevenson cited the services of Adair, Hoblitzelle, Lt. Col. Paul Wakefield, Chairman E. H. Perry of the local citizen's committee on arrangements, the chamber of commerce, city administration, the armed services and others who contributed to the celebration. He read congratulatory telegrams from Pres. Harry S. Truman and Chief of Staff Dwight Eisenhower and introduced Govs. Maw, Caldwell and other distinguished guests.

The governor, while stressing the pride that Texans feel in their state and its colorful history, gave full credit to the contributions of other states in the writing of that history.

Mayor Miller called attention to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, United Daughters of the Confederacy and other women's groups toward success of the statehood centennial program and praised them for keeping fresh the memory of Texas' heroes.

Climactic note of the climactic ceremony at Gregory gym was Gen. Wainwright's address, which was broadcast by KNOW.

"I have been told," the hero of Bataan began, "that the most difficult job in the world — next to winning a fight with a Texan — is to tell a group of Texans something new on the subject of Texas. But here I am, in the capital city of that state, speaking to a group of Texans, and because of the occasion there just isn't any other subject!"

Comparing Texas' well-known pride in their state to the pride a good soldier feels in his regiment, his company, his squad and himself, the general said there is a sound advantage: "It is an aid in producing men of courage — men who won't bow down to a conqueror, men who maintain a calm sense of right, when all appears lost.

"You learned one thing early, in Texas, and learned it well — that freedom and security are not gratuitously bestowed on mankind, but are purchased at a price; you learned that these hard won treasures cannot be held lightly, but by stern vigilance alone.

"You learned that although the plains roll hundreds of miles from the Red River to the Rio Grande, there is not space enough for an honest community to survive when killers are on the loose. In the eyes of Texans, the same rule applied to cattle rustlers and to nations. The world is not

large enough for honest lands, and bandit powers — the two cannot exist together.”

Wainwright praised Texas' record in World War II, pointing out that the state “furnished not only a goodly share of the fighting men who brought the axis to its knees, but also a large portion of the weapons and materials of wars.” He cited his aide, Lt. Col. Tom Dooley as a “splendid example of what I'm talking about.” Dooley was with him in the Philippines and in the prison camps of Japan.

Added to the long list of Texas' illustrious warriors should be the names of early-day priests, pioneer farmers and homemakers and others who helped carve the Texas republic out of the wilderness — and honor should be paid to them and their successors, Wainwright declared.

“It is human nature to remember best the names of heroes — warriors who gave their blood,” he commented. “But, too, you owe a debt of gratitude beyond repayment to the men of peace who helped make this state what it is today.”

The Texan's will to fight against all odds was demonstrated, the general said, in an incident at Bataan. During a lull in the fighting a Lone Star trooper started carving on the butt of his rifle. This is what he carved:

“Shoot, Jap, you're faded.”

(The Austin American, Feb. 20, 1946.)

HOUR-LONG PARADE HONORS WAINWRIGHT

By MORRIS WILLIAMS

Fifty thousand persons, more or less — and very probably more — grinned and waved and shouted and cheered up and down the length of Congress avenue Tuesday afternoon (February 19th), and surged out into the great width of the historic old street that more than a hundred years ago was a crude, muddy but wide path — a ravine that carried muddy flood waters into the Colorado River that was the end of the trail; a trail and progressively a street and a boulevard that was to echo the footsteps of statesmen and returning heroes of wars.

The huge holiday crowd was waiting for one of these war heroes Tuesday afternoon — a tall, skinny fellow with more than the marks of war on him — Gen. Jonathan W. Wainwright, the hero — one of the heroes — of Corregidor and Bataan.

The people waited for hours, gathering to see the general lead the huge parade that was a part of the festivities celebrating the 100th anniversary of the state of Texas.

The general was in the first automobile of the long procession that required more than an hour to traverse the avenue. With Gen. Wainwright were Gov. Coke Stevenson and Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, who earlier had received the Legion of Merit from the man of Corregidor in the governor's office.

At the reviewing stand at 10th street the party left the parade and mounted the stand. The second auto deposited R-Adm. J. J. Clark, USN, Brig. Gen. L. B. Keiser and Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, and from the third

came Col. Henry Dooley, Gen. Wainwright's aide, and Capt. Henry Y. McCown, USN, and Karl Hoblitzelle of Dallas, Chairman of the Centennial Commission. That was about the extent of the "brass" who occupied the reviewing stand, although other prominent citizens were there — including Austin's Mayor Tom Miller and E. H. Perry, Sr., chairman of the celebration committee.

Parade participants ran the scales from ancient buggies and surreys with their bonneted occupants to a show of the armed strength of the United States army as represented by the famous second infantry division, stationed at Camp Swift but scheduled for further movement including a parade at San Francisco Army Day and a basing at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The Bastrop county contingent was in the procession, with banners waving, and Gov. Stevenson, recognizing friends in the automobile, waved and hollered: "Where's Bastrop county?"

In the press stand across the street was Capt. K. K. Cowan of the Camp Swift PRO, and Lt. Col. C. M. Jenni, who was in the fifth marines of the last war which was a part of the second, and who is back with the outfit again. And happy about it.

Some 5,600 members of the second, about 75 per cent of them veterans of overseas service and about half of whom have re-enlisted, took part in the parade, "eyes right" as they passed the general. There were long rows of 105 howitzers, "a most dangerous weapon" of which the US army had practically none when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, and the bigger 155 that laid many a "paving block" on the road to victory.

Coloring the parade were numerous bands, including the red-suited Austin High School band and Red Jackets and the American Legion drum and bugle corps. In it also was a delegation of Indians from the Alabama-Coushatta reservation.

But most of all the people wanted to see Gen. Wainwright. After it was all over the general had a time getting down off the reviewing stand and into his automobile, and the crowd ran after the car as it rounded the old courthouse and turned up East 11th street to take the party to a banquet at the Stephen F. Austin hotel that preceded the general's appearance at Gregory gymnasium, where he spoke over the radio to other thousands who had been unable to see him in person.

(The Austin American, February 20, 1946.)

THE TEXAS MEMORIAL STADIUM

The first unit of the Texas Memorial Stadium was dedicated in 1924. Funds for this unit were raised under the leadership of L. Theo Bellmont. This unit was constructed as a memorial to University of Texas students who served and died in World War I. Some twenty years later additional seats were provided giving the mammoth horseshoe a capacity of approximately 68,000. In 1955, lights were erected for night games and on September 24th, the first game under the light was played between the University and Texas Technological College of Iubbock. As of this date, the Stadium is the best lighted football field in America.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO SECOND DIVISION

(*The American-Statesman*, March, 1946)

A farewell dinner to Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond and his staff officers of the second division, just leaving Camp Swift for Fort Lewis, Wash., given Monday noon by Mayor Tom Miller and E. H. Perry, brought out that Gen. Almond will keep the home he owns in Austin, looking forward to his return to the city as a permanent future resident.

Attending the farewell for Gen. Almond were Postmaster Gen. Robert Hannegan, Gov. Coke Stevenson, Cong. Lyndon Johnson, Brig. J. Watt Page, Adj. Gen. Arthur B. Knickerbocker, Col. O. P. Houston, Camp Swift post commander, federal, state, county and city officials, Pres. Fred S. Nagle, Jr., and Military Affairs Chmn. A. B. Spires of the Austin Chamber of Commerce, and numerous others.

TRIBUTE PAID DIVISION

Tributes were made to the division and its leadership throughout the time it has been stationed in Central Texas; and Maj. Gen. Almond, in his response, recounted it is one of the first divisions to be reconstituted and built up after the war period.

Mayor Miller disclosed that Postmaster Gen. Hannegan Monday paid a call upon Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, widow of the late postmaster general whose home was Austin. Mr. Perry expressed Austin's appreciation of Gen. Almond, and of the second division, and its good wishes that go with them.

Austin, Mr. Hannegan told the Almond group, is such a hospitable, friendly locality that it would be a fine idea to send all troops to this region for a period. Mr. Hannegan, briefly commenting on the postoffice department's 55,000 members in the armed services, pointed out the department always encouraged more mail to the men in service, rather than discouraging use of the mail.

Gov. Stevenson joined in the tribute to the second division and to Col. Almond's personal service in the war in other units and his command of this division in more recent months.

Cong. Johnson expressed regret that the division is leaving Swift, and told Gen. Almond, "we hope to see you come back among us."

Gen. Almond, in his response told how the division is among the first to be built back after the fighting was over, and expressed appreciation for the public cooperation given the armed forces, and the friendly and cordial atmosphere he himself has found while among Central Texans.

THREE DECORATED IN CAMP SWIFT CEREMONY

At a formal ceremony, on the second division parade grounds at Camp Swift, Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond awarded two silver stars and one bronze star to three men of the division for gallantry in action.

The presentation of the citation followed a parade by the 23rd infantry regiment.

First to be decorated was Maj. James H. Cook, second division military police, from Knoxville, Tenn. Maj. Cook was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. The awards was for a deed performed while he was with the 45th (Thunderbird) division on the Anzio beachhead.

The next decoration, a Silver Star, went to 1st Lt. Robbert M. Taggart, headquarters, 23rd reiment from Beckley, W. Va., for gallantry in action near Richshofen, France. Lt. Taggart was then a member of the 45th division.

The Bronze Star went to Corp. Maurice Regan, 23rd infantry regiment, from San Antonio, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of Leipeim, Germany. Corp. Regan was then a private first-class in the 63rd division. After presenting Corp. Regan the medal Gen. Almond promoted Regan to sergeant, for his devotion to duty and personal bravery.



MAYORS OF AUSTIN

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
1840	Edwin Waller (resigned, and was succeeded by)	1871-72	J. W. Glenn (By Appointment of Gov. Davis)
1841	Dr. Moses Johnson	1872-77	T. B. Wheeler
1842	Asa Brightman	1877-79	J. C. Degress
1843	Joseph M. Robertson	1880-81	L. M. Crooker
1845-46	Judge James M. Long	1881-84	W. A. Saylor
1847-49	Jacob M. Harvell	1884-87	J. W. Robertson
1850-51	S. G. Haynie	1887-89	Joseph Nalle
1852	George J. Durham	1889-95	John McDonald
1853	Thomas Ward	1895-97	Lewis Hancock
1854	John S. Ford	1897-1901	John D. McCall
1855	J. T. Cleveland	1901-05	Robert E. White
1856	E. R. Peck	1905-07	W. D. Shelley
1857	Thomas E. Sneed	1907-09	F. M. Maddox
1858-59	B. F. Carter	1909-19	A. P. Wooldridge
1860-62	James W. Smith	1919-26	W. D. Yett
1863 64	S. G. Haynie	1926-33	P. W. McFadden
1865	Thos. Wm. Ward	1933-49	Tom Miller
1866-67	W. H. Carr	1949-51	Taylor Glass
1868-71	Leander Brown	1951-53	W. S. Drake
	(By Military Ap- pointment)	1953-55	C. A. McAden
		1955	*Tom Miller

*Now Mayor

(Authority: Ordinances of the City of Austin)

STATE OF TEXAS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

BEAUFORD H. JESTER
Governor

December 21, 1948

Commodore E. H. Perry
Driskill Hotel
Austin, Texas

My dear Commodore:

Our mutual friends and even a good many people who do not know you very well are accustomed to referring to you as "Commodore."

It occurs to me that you actually should be officially designated as Commodore. So that that appellation will not only be a nickname but an actuality.

Since you have been one of my best and most esteemed friends here in Austin, and, since our friendship began long before I ever entered the field of politics, and before and after my entry into politics, you have remained the same steadfast and loyal and helpful friend, it is my pleasure, on the eve of the Christmas Holidays, to herewith issue and send to you a Commission as Commodore of the Texas Navy.

With every good wish for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to you and yours.

I am, sincerely your friend,

s/ Beauford

CITIZENSHIP AND BUSINESS In recognition of the good works of EDGAR HOWARD PERRY

Whose many services to his community, his State and his Nation have been an inspiration to all who have enjoyed citizenship with him;

Whose business sagacity has been the admiration and envy of his bankers;

Whose philanthrophies have eased the load and smoothed the path for others less fortunate than he;

And whose talents as a builder have not even yet found final form, we fortunate ones who find ourselves in his affections, subscribe our names in tribute to him this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, the Nineteen Hundred, Fifty-third, and of Edgar Howard Perry, the seventy-seventh.

*(Scroll written by Homer Leonard and given to
Mr. Perry on his 77th birthday.)*

COMMODORE ENTERS TEXAS NAVY (*The American-Statesman*, March, 1949)

The 200-passenger Commodore was commissioned into the Texas Navy Sunday.

The 71-foot stern-wheeler, the only river vessel of its type in the state, was launched, commissioned and assigned to the waters of Lake Austin at ceremonies Sunday afternoon at Green Shores, six miles upriver from Tom Miller Dam.

E. H. Perry, representing Governor Beauford H. Jester, commissioned the river boat into the Navy.

After christening ceremonies, Miss Zelda Reed broke the quart bottle of champagne on the bow and the "Queen of the Island Waters" started her maiden voyage downriver.

A score of boats, mostly cabin cruisers escorted the latest addition to Lake Austin downstream. Squalls and a 20-mile wind kept many boats out of the marine procession.

Participating in the christening ceremonies were Perry, the Rev. Harry Moffett, Jim Motheral, Max Starcke, City Councilman Taylor Glass, Paul Gregory, W. M. Wilcox and Captain Henry Y. McCown.

The Commodore was built by Marion Fowler and become the only Mississippi "steamboat" in Texas when the Wanderer, another stern-wheeler on Lake Texoma, was destroyed by fire several weeks ago.



as Attorney General of the United States of America during the administration of President Wilson.

Austin's Travis Post 76 of the American Legion was organized in 1919.

The Legion auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the D. A. V. and their auxiliaries soon followed.

Disch Field is the home park of Ed Knebel's Pioneers which provided professional class-B baseball for sport lovers in Austin.

The Texas Relays annually attract to Austin's Memorial Stadium track and field stars from leading colleges and universities from all parts of the nation. It is a brainchild of Coach Clyde Littlefield of the University of Texas.

The trackmeet of the Intersch-

lastic Leagues of Texas schools attract great throngs annually to Austin for competition in Memorial Stadium, a vast amphitheatre erected to the memory of Veterans who died in the wars and were one time students in the university.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt visited Austin and the University in 1910.

Calvin Coolidge and Franklin Roosevelt are the only Presidents who visited Austin while serving as chief executive of the United States.

Roosevelt in 1936 pressed the button to break the ground for the foundation for the Texas Memorial Museum, first state museum built south of the Mason-Dixon line and sponsored by the American Legion of Texas.

HE'S A WEEK-END TEXAN

(The *American-Statesman*, April 16, 1951.)

U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, a Rhode Islander by birth and legal residence, admitted Sunday he is becoming something new under the sun—"a week-end Texan."

If Texas annexes the colorful national figure, it will be all right with his 13-year-old son, David. The boy accompanied McGrath on the East Texas trip and got his first look at the Lone Star State. "And I don't have to tell you," McGrath said, chuckling, "he's crazy about the place."

McGrath, 47, and handsomely Irish, arrived at the municipal airport at 4:20 p.m. via Braniff from Washington. He was welcomed by a committee of state officials and townspeople, among them Texas Attorney General Price Daniel and Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, his frequent opponents in the tide lands controversy; William L. McGill of Governor Allan Shivers' staff; former Mayor Tom Miller and Edward Joseph, Seton Hospital jubilee chairman.

McGrath made it clear he was in Austin as a Catholic layman, here to honor the Sisters of Charity for their 50 years of service at the hospital. For that reason, he said he declined to comment on political issues.

Soon after his arrival, the attorney general paid two courtesy calls. From his suite in the Commodore Perry, he went to the E. H. Perry penthouse to visit with the "Commodore," as the 75-year-old hotel builder and community leader is affectionately known.

From there, McGrath went to Seton to pay his respects to the Sisters of Charity. He was welcomed at the door by Sister Basil, the administrator, and other sisters and a group of the clergy. He paused for a chat with Sister Mary Rose, who has been at Seton 41 years, and inspected part of the hospital.

McGrath and Perry got along famously. The attorney general reminded that he hails from Rhode Island, one of whose sons was the naval hero, Commodore Perry. "But I had to come to Texas," McGrath said, "to meet the Commodore in person." Austin's Commodore Perry is a descendant of the hero.

THE HERITAGE SOCIETY OF AUSTIN, INC.

The Heritage Society of Austin, Incorporated, came into existence April 22, 1953 after the ground work and foundation plans were laid by Mrs. Wayman Adams, Honorary President, and the distinguished wife of the eminent artist who now make their home in Austin. Mrs. Adams was elected its first president. Her term was followed by the administration of Dr. Z. T. Scott in 1954 and by the present 1955 president, Mrs. J. T. Bowman.

Additional officers and members of the first Board of Directors who were among the Charter members of the Society and listed on the original letterhead of the organization are as follows: Mrs. Thomas J. Holbrook, second vice president; Mrs. Frank Davol, third vice president; Mr. Edmund Cravens, treasurer; Mrs. G. Harris Brush, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Hubert B. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. Henry Kluge, corresponding secretary; Miss Winnie Allen, Mr. Roy Bedichek, Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, Judge James W. McClendon, Mr. Fred C. Morse, Mr. Trueman O'Quinn, Mr. Frank Quinn, Mrs. Z. T. Scott, Mr. Beverly Sheffield, Mrs. George Shelley, Mrs. R. O. Zollinger, and Mrs. Stanley Finch.

The Society's aims and purposes are (a) to assist in the preservation of buildings, markers, historical sites, works of art, documents, papers, pictures, records and other writings of historical, traditional or cultural value; (b) to perpetuate those customs of the people, their traditions and folklore that seem to beautify and enrich the community life of this city; (c) to discover and work toward the development of areas of natural beauty and charm, as well as locations of especial natural historical interest, within the city of Austin and its environs; to disseminate knowledge, promote interest, encourage study and research and to act in an advisory capacity to interested persons, groups and agencies in effecting these objectives.



1925 — THE AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY — 1955

Located at Ninth and Guadalupe on land given by the Texas Legislature, the Austin Public Library serves the citizens of Austin and Travis County with a collection of over 92,000 books. Started by the AAUW in 1925, the library was first located at 819 Congress Avenue, with books, services and equipment supplied by interested citizens. In 1927 a small frame structure financed by private subscription was erected on the Library's permanent site and in 1933 the present building, made possible by a bond issue, was completed. Since 1933 the library has been supported entirely by city appropriation and today library service is given from the central building, a branch, two bookmobiles and several stations.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS NAVY PRAISED AS OLD UNIFORM PRESENTED MUSEUM

(*Austin-American*, September 3, 1953)

The Texas Navy, whose guns have been silenced since the day of the Republic of Texas, was rejuvenated here Wednesday.

Saluted again and again during this, its "finest hour" in more than a century of inactivity, the Texas Navy triumphantly rode the crest of wave after wave of applause in the Grand Room of the Texas Memorial Museum, where her virtues were extolled by succeeding volleys of speeches by educators, military men and historians.

Speeches were made by Dr. E. H. Sellards, Major General K. L. Berry, Dr. J. W. Edgar, Dr. Logan Wilson, A. Garland Adair, Mrs. Jessie McIlroy Smith and Commodore E. H. Perry. The ceremony was arranged by Adair, both as curator of the Texas Memorial Museum and as executive secretary of the Texas Heritage Foundation.

Commodore Perry of Austin, who was officially designated as head of the present day Texas Navy by the late Governor Beauford H. Jester found himself surrounded by wishers of "Long Live the Texas Navy."

General Berry, an Army man, pointed out that the first clash of arms between the Texas colonist and the Mexican Army was a Naval Battle on June 25, 1832.

General Berry praised the book, "*The Texas Navy*," written a few years ago by Dr. Joe Dan Hill. This Biography of the Texas Navy, Gen. Berry declared, gives the "due credit and honor that is due the Navy of the Republic of Texas."

Gen. Berry listed the four schooners that made up the Republic of Texas' first fleet—the Liberty, Invincible, Brutus and Independence. These ships served both in harassing Mexican commerce and in bringing supplies from New Orleans to the Texas Army.

Two other vessels, the San Felipe and a small steamer, the Laura, both owned by Thomas F. McKinney, played important roles in the struggle of independence.

The San Felipe, with Stephen F. Austin the "Father of Texas," aboard, thwarted an attempt by Mexico to blockade the Texas

port of Velasco by capturing an enemy vessel. Austin was landed safely ashore after having spent two years as a political prisoner in old Mexico.

Dr. Edgar, State Commissioner of Education, related a story told to him recently by a Valley superintendent of schools. The superintendent said it may be necessary to keep the Texas Navy in a state of readiness "to protect our tidelands from such states as Alabama and Rhode Island." Dr. Edgar pointed out that the permanent school fund of Texas derives royalties from the tidelands and more than \$30 million were recently added to the permanent school fund as a result of tidelands.

Commodore Perry's speech was made in connection with his presentation to the State of Texas of a complete replica of the navy blue uniform worn by the Commodore of the Texas Navy. The splendorous uniform, complete with gold epaulets, gold buttons and gold braid, was accepted officially by President Logan Wilson of the University of Texas. It will be exhibited in a special "Texas Navy" display case in the Texas Memorial Museum.

The buttons, which were cast from the same original mold that was used more than 120 years ago to make the buttons for the Commodore of the Republic of Texas, were made available through the assistance of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Research of the authenticity of the uniform design was done by Mrs. Jessie McIlroy Smith, an Austin homemaking teacher who became interested in the "forgotten" Texas Navy four years ago while working on the annual children's pilgrimage to Austin sponsored by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Dr. Wilson, Acting Chancellor of the University of Texas, emphasized the great education purpose of the museum. All of the museum contents are donated.

Adair introduced several prominent leaders in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, including many from out of town, Judge C. V. Terrell, the 92-year-old president emeritus of the Texas Heritage Foundation; Brigadier General Paul Wakefield, director of Selective Service and president of the Texas Heritage Foundation from Texas; Captain Francis Johnson and Commander Tom Wells of the University of Texas Naval ROTC headed the list of guests introduced by Adair.

EDUCATIONAL HALL OF FAME

As a feature of the Public School Centennial in 1954, the Texas Heritage Foundation sponsored the first Education Hall of Remembrance to be found anywhere in the world. It is hoped that a wing may be added to the Texas Memorial Museum to house this memorial. Added to the 84 already selected will be one for every year since 1854.

John T. Allan*
 A. Joseph Armstrong
 Stephen F. Austin*
 Daniel Baker
 Mrs. Maggie Wilkins Barry
 R. L. Batts*
 R. E. B. Baylor
 H. Y. Benedict*
 Annie Webb Blanton*
 Herbert E. Bolton*
 George W. Brackenridge*
 W. H. Bruce
 Rufus C. Burleson
 Joseph Addison Clark
 Randolph Clark
 Oscar H. Cooper
 R. B. Cousins*
 William Carey Crane
 Ezekiel W. Cullen
 E. E. Davis*
 G. B. Dealy
 Wm. J. Disch*
 Brother Andrew Edel
 A. Caswell Ellis*
 Harry F. Estill
 Mother Andrew Feltin
 James E. Ferguson*
 Paul J. Foik
 W. W. Fondren
 Dr. Mark Francis
 Z. T. Fulmore*
 George P. Garrison*
 Mary E. Gearing*
 Frederick E. Giesecke
 Mrs. Thomas J. Goree
 John G. Hardin
 Robert T. Hill*
 Will Hogg*
 Paul Whitfield Horn
 David F. Houston*
 Nelson H. Hunsdon
 J. W. Hunt
 *Of Austin.

Robert S. Hyer
 Mrs. Lucy A. Kidd-Key
 Dr. F. W. Kittrell
 Seaman A. Knapp
 Mirabeau B. Lamar*
 George W. Littlefield*
 John A. Lomax*
 William L. Mayo
 S. M. N. Marrs*
 O. B. Martin
 A. N. McCallum*
 John W. P. McKenzie
 Sidney E. Mezes*
 Harold von Mickwitz
 R. T. Milner
 Margaret Healey Murphy
 Pat M. Neff*
 E. E. Oberholtzer
 Bishop John Mary Odin
 George Peabody
 Elisha M. Pease*
 Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker*
 Mrs. Ella Caruthers Porter
 Melinda Rankin
 Mrs. Rebecca K. Red*
 William Marsh Rice
 O. M. Roberts*
 Henry Rosenberg
 Sul Ross*
 Martin Ruter
 Barnas Sears
 Hermann Seele
 Ashbel Smith*
 W. S. Sutton
 Frances Trask
 Carl Venth
 Leslie Waggoner, Sr.*
 Leslie Waggoner, Jr.
 Elizabeth Howard West*
 Ann Whitney
 Henderson Yoakum
 Andrew Jackson Zilker*

1954 LEMUEL SCARBROUGH TEACHER AWARD

To promote appreciation for better teaching and teachers, the Lemuel Scarbrough Foundation Teacher Award in 1954 was presented to Miss Bertha Casey of McCallum High, winner in secondary schools and to Robert J. McLean of Maplewood in the elementary schools.

ANOTHER AUSTIN FIRST
(*Austin American*, Feb. 13, 1955)

Dr. J. Mason Brewer of the Huston-Tillotson faculty, regarded as one of the nation's foremost authorities on Negro folklore, was recently elected second vice president of the American Folklore Society at its annual meeting in New York City. He is the first Negro to be elected to an office in that society in the 66 years of its existence.

(In his youth he was a porter in the Driskill Hotel.)

TEXANS IN THE NEWS
(*Texas Parade*, June, 1955)

The Texian who heads the \$2 billion Chrysler Corporation expects that 20 per cent of the new motor vehicles sold in 1955 will be Chrysler products. Lester L. "Tex" Colbert, the Oakwood boy who became a top industrialist, is happy but not complacent over the fact that in the first quarter of this year Chrysler chalked up a whopping \$1 billion in sales. By the end of April it had garnered 18.5 per cent of the highly competitive market. The first quarter profits of \$34.5 million on sales were the highest for any three-month period in the history of the company founded by the late fabulous Walter P. Chrysler.

("Tex" Colbert, a former University of Texas student, while in Austin, resided with Judge C. V. Terrell, President Emeritus of Texas Foundation.)

FIRST AUTOMOBILE LAW

Judge R. B. Ridgway, of Austin, while serving in the 30th Legislature from Parker County, wrote the first automobile regulation law in Texas. This first law set speeds of 10 miles an hour in cities and towns and 20 m.p.h. in open country. It also required motorists to halt when a farmer with a team raised his hand to request it.

The first law provided car speeds should always be "reasonable" according to the traffic situation at the time, a revision that came under legal attack and was upheld by the courts.

The first statute also provided for registration and licensing—for a fee of 50 cents.

Writing the law was easier than getting it passed by the 1907 solons. It got slight attention from the committee to which it was referred, committee members arguing that cars would "never be a success" on country roads and that municipalities could pass their own regulations. Said one opposed committeeman:

"Why every time one of those things is driven out in the country some farmer has to pull it back to town with a pair of mules."

Then fate intervened. A prominent Austin physician, owner of one of the two or three cars in the city, struck a Western Union messenger in the Capitol grounds.

The messenger died. The committee passed out the bill with a favorable report and legislators passed it.

MISS EMILY LIMBERG HONORED

(*Austin American*, July 26, 1955)

"I have just had the two happiest days in my life."

With these words, Miss Emilie Limberg returned to her duties Wednesday as county clerk after being feted Tuesday night in a dinner at El Matamoros attended by the county clerk's office staff and many former employees of that office.

The occasion was the formal recognition of Miss Limberg's 50th anniversary of her beginning of service on July 25, 1905, as a deputy county clerk. She has been county clerk since Jan. 1, 1935.

Hundreds of cards, messages and telephone calls congratulating her came to her office and home Monday and Tuesday. Among them was a long distance call during the dinner Tuesday night from Lady Bird Johnson, wife of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, to express felicitations of the senator and Mrs. Johnson.

"Mrs. Johnson said Sen. Johnson is making a nice recovery and that he hopes to return to Texas in September as well as resume his work in the Senate next January," Miss Limberg related.

At the dinner party the county clerk was presented an orchid and appropriately an anniversary clock to start her 51st year as a county official.

AUSTIN HISTORY BRIEFS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

In the spring of 1955, civil defense officials from Austin traveled to Nevada to see an atomic bomb equal to 35,000 tons of TNT exploded on a desert named Yucca Flat. While they were there, they also gathered the latest information available on the dangers which face Texans in this atomic age. Pointing up these dangers was a terse and accurate description of their job which came from Major General Kenneth P. Bergquist, deputy chief of staff of operations of the Continental Air Defense Command. First, the flight of every plane in the United States must be tracked until it is identified. This is an enormous job, considering that there are about 30,000 flights a day from fields within the United States and about 600 daily international flights. These planes are identified partly through the armed forces and partly through the Ground Observer Corps which is constantly being expanded. Together, they work on this project 24 hours a day. However, much remains to be done, particularly in states along the line of the jet stream. There are now about 15,000 Ground Observer Corps posts in operation, and the nation's minimum requirement is about 24,000 posts. Said William L. McGill, state coordinator of civil defense and disaster relief who was one of those to travel to the tests in Nevada: "We all know we have a big job facing us in working on and expanding our Ground Observer Corps. But we also know we have a big and wonderful state and country. The latter, obviously, is more than worth the former."

STATISTICAL REVIEW

Prepared by the Austin Chamber of Commerce
(Subjects are listed in alphabetical order)

General Facts: Austin, Texas. State capital. County seat, Travis County.
Slogan: "The Friendly City."

Form of government: Council-manager.

When incorporated as city: December 27, 1839.

Latitude: 30 deg. 16' N.

Longitude: 97 deg. 44' W.

Airports: 1 municipal; 3 private; 1 military. Braniff Air Lines maintain regular schedule for fast passenger, mail and express service to all points.

Altitude: 462-860 feet above sea level.

Amusements and Recreation: 12 moving-picture theatres and 7 drive-in theatres.

Golf courses: 3.

Tennis courts: Finest in the South on University campus, as well as courts on municipal playgrounds.

15 municipal playgrounds, with pools and playground equipment supervised by City Recreation Department.

Lake Austin: 22 miles long.

Just ten minutes from the heart of downtown Austin, lies the first of a chain of six lakes that stretch through nearly one hundred miles of wooded hills northwest of the city. A series of dams, built to control the once erratic Colorado River, now provide Austin with the elements of better living. Recreation . . . Water sports thrive along seven hundred miles of Highland Lakes' shoreline. While fishermen troll beneath cliffs in scenic inlets, skiers streak across the main bodies of water. Swimming and boating are also favorites. Tourist accommodations, representing a four million dollar overall investment in comfort, range from plain fishing cabins to luxurious guest cottages.

Water and Power . . . Austin has one of the best water supplies in the Southwest. It is estimated that the daily minimum flow now passing the city equal the total average daily consumption of all the major cities in Texas. Power plants connect to the dams have a potential generating capacity of nearly 300,000 KW's, enough to meet the residential demands for power in a city of nearly a million people.

Area: 50.9 square miles.

Automobile Registrations: (January 1955) 69,599 vehicles, all types, in Travis County, including Austin.

Banks: Four national banks and 1 state bank.

Total deposits beginning June 29, 1955—\$175,782,924.75.

Total resources beginning June 29, 1955—\$189,899,385.10.

Clearings 1954—\$469,815,761.43.

Four building and loan associations.

Building Permits: 6,107 with total value of \$73,430,851 issued in 1954.

A center of Education . . . Ranging from the elementary grades to university graduate study, the finest schools are available in Austin. The major ones include: The University of Texas (largest school in the South), St. Edward's University (often called the "Notre Dame of the South"), Concordia Lutheran College, St. Stephen's School, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary and the Episcopal Theological Seminary. There are also numerous private and parochial schools in addition to the city's first-rate system of forty public schools. As part of its effort to build useful citizens, the extensive program of the Austin Public Schools includes: industrial and vocational education, special education of physically handicapped children, visiting teachers' service, clinical reading services and child development education.

Electric Meter Connections: 48,862 (December 1954)

Gas Meter Connections: 41,455 (December 1954)

Highways: U.S. 79, 81 and 290; State 2, 20, 29, 43, 71 and 165.

Hospitals: Five with total of 585 beds.

Hotels: Seven with total of 1,135 rooms. Mostly air-conditioned. Modern in every respect.

Housing: (1950 census.) No dwelling units, 34,225.

Libraries: City Library, State Library and University Library with a total of over 1,000,000 volumes and 4,000,000 manuscripts. Five priceless collections of archives and first editions for research.

Newspapers: Daily, *Austin American*, *Austin Statesman*, *Daily Texan*.

Weekly: *Texas Posten* (Swedish), *Texas Observer* and *South Austin News*.

Radio Stations: KNOW, 1490 k.c. and 250 watts; KTBC, 590 k.c. and 1000 watts; KVET, 1300 k.c. and 1000 watts; and KTXN, 1370 k.c. and 1000 watts in daytime.

Telephones: 61,209 (1953).

Taxable Property Valuation in City: (1953) \$218,589,780.

Tourist Courts: 32 of these courts provide all types of comfort for over 1,600 tourists.

Trade Area: 20 surrounding counties (1948 Census).

Number of retail outlets—6,423 retail—Sales (retail) \$388,576,000.

Austin Trade: (1955) Retail Establishments—1,153. Net Sales \$187,-299,000.

Industries: 250 with payrolls valued at over \$6 million.

AUSTIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OFFICERS

Jack C. Adams President
George K. Meriwether, III Treasurer

DEPARTMENT VICE PRESIDENTS

Robert R. Bridges Agriculture
C. D. Wilson Civic
John Powell Convention and Publicity
Mike W. Butler Economic Development
Irby B. Carruth Education
G. Kent Rider Membership
Carl A. Johnson Mercantile
J. C. Pollard Traffic and Transportation
John D. Simpson, Jr. National Councillor

DIRECTORS

Robert M. Allen, J. E. Bridges, C. B. Calahan, Jr., R. S. Calvert, Frank B. Campbell, Edward C. Clark, I. W. Davis, Jack Dismukes, Irving Goodfriend, James P. Hart, Dr. L. D. Haskew, Wm. G. Jackson, W. C. Kennedy, Tom Miller, Jr., C. C. Miles, John Howard Payne, R. W. Pettway, T. H. Williams, Jr.

Wm. O. Harwell General Manager

The population of Austin: In 1850—629; 1860—3,494; 1870—4,428; 1880—11,013; 1890—14,575; 1900—22,258; 1910—29,860; 1920—34,876; 1930—53,120; 1940—87,930; 1942—108,056 (city directory); 1946—122,000; 1955—estimated 185,000.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — PARTNER IN GROWTH

In 1840 Austin's population was 156 . . . the tiny community had been designated rather uncertainly to be the Capital of the Republic of Texas.

Today a modern city of 180,000 residents sprawls into the picturesque hills which had first impressed the President of the Republic, Mirabeau Lamar, as the ideal scenic setting for the seat of government.

As an important center of trade, culture and government, Austin has seen a spectacular growth, behind which the businessmen embodied in the local Chamber of Commerce have been an important motivating force.

The Austin Board of Trade, the chamber's predecessor, was organized in 1877, a time when covered wagons marked the city as a frontier town.

It was the Board of Trade which played a major role in seeing that Austin was selected to be the location of the state Capitol and the University. A state-wide election resulted in the permanent designation of Austin as the Capital City. In 1879, the voters decided that Austin should also be the location for the University of Texas. Members of the Board of Trade worked diligently for Austin in both elections.

The Austin Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1914! its membership had grown out of the organization formerly known as the Board of Trade.

In 1915 the Chamber launched a program which was to be a major factor in the development of the Capital City. Through the formation of the Colorado River Improvement Association, Austin was to be assured of a plentiful supply of water and electric power, while at the same time flood prevention and irrigation were made possible for the area. The city's first dam had been constructed in 1893 through the instigation of the Board of Trade.

The leading role played by the Chamber of Commerce is highlighted through the years of Austin's major growth and development.

1917 – Successful campaigns were conducted for the city acquisition of Barton Springs and the creation of the State Highway Department.

1918 – Establishment of Radio, Aeronautics and Automotive Schools during World War I was secured and the building of a badly needed sewage disposal plant for a town of over 33,000 was commenced.

1921 – By securing options for additional land, the CC removed threats to change the location of the University.

1923 – Construction of a badly needed hotel for Austin was started as a result of CC promotion, and leadership was given for building a filtration plant, schools, highways and an incinerator.

1924 – Council-Manager form of government was adopted after seven years of CC educational work.

1926 – Financial guarantees by the CC brought to Austin the college of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran church and the city's first Weather Bureau Station.

1928 – The first air mail service was inaugurated for the Capital City and natural gas was introduced after nine months of negotiations.

1931 – Headquarters building of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs was secured for Austin and the erection of nine new buildings on the UT campus was made possible by passage of a constitutional amendment.

1934 – Groundwork was laid for the formation of LCRA and funds in excess of \$53,000,000 were allotted for construction of a series of dams for flood-control and power development.

1939 – A CC Agricultural Department was started to help develop the important multi-million dollar farm industry in the Austin trade territory.

1940 – Army officials were assisted in the establishment of Camp Swift and Master Plan study was initiated for State Capitol.

1945 – Industrial brochures distributed throughout nation; river bottom lands within city limits acquired by City.

1948 – Economic Development program launched, coliseum constructed and efforts were started to bring state-wide headquarters to Austin.

Today – A varied program is being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce to generally stimulate business in Austin and make the Capital City an even better place in which to live. The Economic Development Depart-

ment is constantly on the look-out for new payrolls. Austin's popularity as a convention city and as the site for state-wide headquarters is growing rapidly. Millions of dollars are pumped into the city's economy yearly by convention visitors. Over 140 association headquarters support important payrolls in the Capital City. The Agricultural Department seeks to increase farm productivity by programs in poultry and beef production, soil conservation and 4-H and FFA work. The Austin Chamber of Commerce also maintains varied activities in the Information, Civic, Traffic & Transportation, Publicity, Membership, Educational and Mercantile Departments.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PAST PRESIDENTS

*A. P. Wooldridge	1888	*W. J. Jones	1915
*Joe Harrell	1901	*Sam Sparks	1916
*Joe Shumate	1903	*H. A. Wroe	1917-18
A. J. Eilers	1904-05	*A. C. Goeth	1919-20
*J. L. Peeler	1906	*Ben M. Barker	1921
*Wm. R. Hamby	1907	*Eldred McKinnon	1922-23
*Chas. Rogan	1908	*Adam R. Johnson	1924
*W. H. Cullen	1909-10	F. W. Sternenberg	1925
*T. S. Johnson	1911	Carl H. Mueller	1926
*Fred Hoopes	1912	*M. H. Reed	1927
*W. B. Anthony	1913	E. P. Cravens	1928
*E. O. Stebbins	1914	Ralph C. Goeth	1929
*Chas. B. Cook	1930-31	J. H. Frederick, Dr.	1944
*John W. Ezelle	1932	A. G. Adams, Jr.	1945
*Fred A. Barge	1933	Fred S. Nagle, Jr.	1946
A. C. Bull	1934	Ronald W. Byram	1947
*Frank W. Posey	1935	Fred W. Catterall, Jr.	1948
*Goodall H. Wooten, Dr.	1936-37	Joe C. Carrington	1949
*A. T. Knies	1938	W. L. Thompson	1950
*L. J. Schneider	1939	Max Starcke	1951
A. B. Spires	1940	Noble W. Prentice	1952
T. B. Warden	1941	Frank D. Quinn	1953
E. B. Moody	1942	John Simpson	1954
*G. F. Thornhill, Dr.	1943	Jack Adams	1955

*Deceased.

AUSTIN JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

After receiving its charter, the Austin Junior Chamber of Commerce began work which is never ending. Among the first large projects which were completed by the organization was a Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which the Jaycees helped to build by raising funds for this project. Also, during the early days, the Austin Jaycees pushed the idea of starting a Juvenile Department for Travis County and furnished the department with an automobile, equipment, and an expert to head the organization.

Coming on down to the past year or so, we find the boys still going strong with new ideas and new men keeping up the record of the original group. Through the efforts of the Sports Committee, money was raised to build Austin's baseball park, Disch Field. The Sports Committee did not stop when this job was done, but has encouraged all sports-minded youth in this city to enter various Jaycee sponsored tournaments and come out on top.

Individual trophies are given annually by the Austin Jaycees to members of the winning softball teams in the various leagues throughout the city. Approximately 100 trophies were given this past year.

Within the past year a wonderful Safety Program was carried out; the Austin Jaycees publication, the "Jaycee Mirror," began rolling off the press to replace a bulletin which had previously been published and our Industrial Committee did a wonderful job working with the Austin Area Economic Development Foundation to bring industry to Austin.

A well worth while project was the work of the Public Health Committee in buying and equipping a trailer clinic for underprivileged children. This project won the First Place Health Award of the Nation.

During the past year, in line with our trend of having the best possible projects for our city, the club sponsored two large scale presentations. First, to aid in trade promotion in Austin are, we put on the Second Annual Jaycee Home and Trade Show. 75,000 persons flocked to the three day show to see what the Jaycees "had cooked up this time." Approximately half a million dollars worth of business was done as a direct result of this enterprise.

The second major project was the sponsoring of "Ice Vogues." A good "Profit Making Project," and any club can feel proud to present to its city.

We have had bad luck with the good but there is still much work for Jaycees here and everywhere to get done, and we will "get the job done."

The 1955 officials include the following:

President, John G. Adams, Adams Extract Company; First Vice-President, Jack Swenson, Swenson Electric; Second Vice-President, Moton H. Crockett, Jr., Capital Music Service; Secretary, E. B. Fuller, Attorney; Treasurer, Ted Heaton, E. B. Porter Adjustment Co.; State Director, Tom Burns, John Bremond Company; Past President, Leonard Lundgren, Architect; State Vice-President, Ervin Kaatz, Goad Motor Company.

Directors: Windom Peterson, Certified Public Accountant; J. William Allen, Architectural Engineer; Chuck Gorman, Encyclopaedia Britannica; Charles L. Sandahl, Jr., Sandahl Beverages; Keith Cox, Kohn & Cox Baking Co.; Tom H. Davis, Attorney-at-Law; A. L. Exline, M. D., Infants and Children; Bill Hamilton, Life Insurance; Jake Isaac, Joe Crow Insurance Agency; Shelby Lester, Engineer; Banks L. Miller, Jr., Western Republic Life Ins. Co.; John P. Nieman, The Robbins-Montgomery Co.

Past Presidents: Adolph Kohn, Jr., 1936; Fred Leser, 1937; C. H. Page, Jr., 1938; Charles Howell, 1939; Taylor Glass, 1940; Joe Manor, 1941; Walter Guttman, 1942; Ralph Campbell, 1943; Willard Houser, 1944; Mace B. Thurman, Jr., 1945; Neville Johnston, 1-1946; John Terrell, 1947; Henry Ramsey, 1948; John A. Barclay, 1949; Gene P. Ravel, 1950; Charles W. West, 1950; Boyce Campbell, 1951-52; Bill White, 1953; David Wilson, 1954.



TEXAS TREASURY PAPERS

The State Archives announces the publication on August 15, 1955, of the *Texas Treasury Papers*, letters received in the Treasury Department of the Republic of Texas, 1836-1846. The letters were edited from the originals in the Texas State Library by Dr. Seymour V. Connor, and in the present limited edition they are made available to the public for the first time.

These original manuscript documents constitute the essence of history, and, in the words of Mr. Louis W. Kemp in his introduction to the *Treasury Papers*, "they tell the only true factual stories of past events." It is certain that the published Treasury Papers will be of immeasurable assistance in the many various phases of historical and legal research.

Volumes I, II, and III contain 1814 letters received by the Treasury Department through February, 1846. Letters received from the Military Department have been placed under separate classification and you will be published at a later date with a supplement to the *Treasury Papers* containing letters that were found subsequent to the completion of the final typed copy. The multilith process is being used to lower the cost of publishing such voluminous material.

(Mrs.) Virginia H. Taylor, Archivist.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Austin Symphony Orchestra, first organized in 1938, has gained prestige locally as well as nationally during its seventeen year history. Originally an organization where music lovers gathered to enjoy an evening's entertainment and only presented a public concert when it was felt they were sufficient prepared to do so, today the Orchestra presents a regular season schedule of eight subscription concerts and four student matinees.

While the organization existed in its early years through the interest of only a few music lovers, it now enjoys the support of many public spirited citizens who believe that a symphony orchestra plays an essential part in community life and is necessary to the growth and development of Austin. One of these civic minded citizens is Mr. E. H. Perry who not only is a member of the Society's Honorary Advisory Council, but holds the office of Treasurer of the organization.

The Orchestra, under the direction of Ezra Rachlin, annually plays to over 16,000 citizens at its subscription concerts; 12,000 boys and girls attend its student matinees, and countless thousands hear its sustained radio broadcasts.

While the musicians are contracted on a paid service basis, it is necessary for all to have full time employment elsewhere. Some are housewives, the first flutist is a well-known architect, a violist is credit manager of a large lumber company, a bass violinist is a cotton broker and a past President of the Society, and the concertmaster is a salesman for a printing firm. Approximately 40 per cent of the members are either students, graduate students, teachers or professors at the University of Texas. Many of the students help finance their education through playing in the Orchestra.

The Orchestra received international fame a few years ago when it presented the world's first Drive-In Theatre Concert. The members were clad in blue jeans, ushers were on horseback, the cars were parked in stalls with individual loudspeakers, and the tooting of horns served as applause.

The Orchestra has received outstanding praise from many world renowned soloist who have appeared as guests, and John Rosenfield, *Dallas Morning News* Music Critic, was highly enthusiastic about its quality.

The current year marks Ezra Rachlin's seventh season as Musical Director and Conductor of the Orchestra. Mr. Rachlin is equally famed as a pianist, and each season he has performed the dual role of solo pianist and conductor.

New Home For YWCA

By J. MABEL CLARK
(*Austin Statesman*, Aug. 24, 1955)

Plans for the acquisition of the Guadalupe Hotel at 18th and Guadalupe as a new home for the Austin YWCA and the sale of its present Brazos Street properties to Commodore E. H. Perry, long a benefactor of the local YW, were disclosed Wednesday by Mrs. Rex D. Kitchens, president of the YWCA board.

Under plans being worked out, the YWCA would acquire the hotel property and its furnishings for \$250,000 after the sale of its present two buildings at 914-16 Brazos to Perry for \$150,000, together with the sale of YWCA property at Neches and East 10th, where the association had originally planned to erect a new building, to a company now being formed by Perry and other Austin people who are in the YWCA's program.

The sale of the Neches Street property would involve an agreed price of approximately \$74,000. The YWCA bought this property about two years ago for \$67,500, to be paid for in long-term mortgage payments. In the agreed sale price, these notes would be paid off; the YWCA would receive the amount of its equity to date; and the additional \$7,000 would pay off existing indebtedness against the present YWCA Brazos Street buildings.

Present plans call for the YWCA to buy additional property, 40 by 86 feet, immediately behind the Guadalupe Hotel, at a cost of \$11,000 for the construction of a three- or four-floor addition to the present four-story (full basement and three floors) hotel. The new addition would house a swimming pool, recreational rooms, administration and program activity space, etc.

But there is much more significance behind the "sale and purchase" story than these factual statements. Recently, the YWCA, a participating agency of the United Fund, staged a capital accounts campaign to raise \$450,000 for a new building. This drive failed to reach its goal, realizing approximately \$125,000, most of which is contained in three-year pledges. What to do next, with less than a fourth of the needed goal in sight, presented a real dilemma to YWCA officials, according to Mrs. Kitchens.

"The YWCA is in sad need of new quarters," said Mrs. Kitchens. "The administration offices and program activity for girls and young women, in which many of the community's young men also participate, are still housed in the old building at 10th and Brazos where the Austin YWCA was organized more than 41 years ago. The building was constructed before the War Between the States. True, the residence hall, next door at 914 Brazos is only 30 years old, but it does not come near meeting the present housing needs for young business women in our rapidly growing city."

"We were in a quandry sure enough," Mrs. Kitchen continued. "That is, we were puzzled just what to do until Perry volunteered a possible and practical solution to our problems. For this we are deeply grateful."

Meantime, Perry said Wednesday, "I think the YWCA is important to Austin. When I learned that the owners of the hotel property had offered to sell their building and its furnishings to the YWCA, I immediately contacted Mrs. Kitchens and Mrs. G. E. Bray, chairman of the YW's special building committee. Together we began to search for a way to keep the YWCA in stride with the city's growth. It was obvious that adequate facilities must be immediately available for this important program which gives so much to our teen-age girls and young women in Austin."

For the past several weeks, Perry, whose generosity was largely responsible for making the YWCA's present residence hall a reality 30 years ago, has been hard at work on the sale and purchase plans now underway. First off, Perry extended his contribution to the recent YWCA building campaign to \$60,000, to be given in memory of his wife, the late Mrs. E. H. Perry, as "a gift from E. H. Perry, E. H. Perry Jr., and E. H. Perry, III, in memory of our wife, mother and grandmother." The late Mrs. Perry was long an active worker in the local YWCA and served as a member of its board of directors for a number of years.

"I hope that other Austin people will also extend their building pledges so that many of us can share in making the YWCA's new home possible," Perry said. "I know that it will take considerably more monies than property sales and the recent campaign's limited collections for the YWCA to complete its present plans."

Mrs. Bray, a past president of the YWCA as well as present building committee chairman, pointed out that the building committee and the board of directors will have direct supervision of the construction of the proposed hotel addition. "We will see that every needed activity area is included, but at the same time we will hold the costs as near the \$200,000 mark as possible in order to keep the overall expenditure in our new YWCA venture as low as possible," Mrs. Bray said.



Honorable Albert S. Burleson served as Postmaster General from March 5, 1913, to March 4, 1921.



BURNET ROAD POST OFFICE

The Post Office Department has accepted the bid of Gray and Becker, 4901 Strass Avenue, Austin, for a new building to house the Burnet Road Area Station, 2109 Northland Drive. The expected occupancy date is on or before February 24, 1956.

O. N. BRUCK, Postmaster.

COMMODORE PERRY — A SYMBOL OF AUSTIN

Commodore Perry is one who seems to combine wisdom with youthful energy. Well, maybe not youthful energy, but at least activity. He, too, seems ageless—although he admits to being 79.

We know many men in their early forties far more cautious than the Commodore. He can wisecrack with the best of them, regardless of age.

On his 75th birthday, he was given an award by a group of distinguished friends, which read: "A man 75 years young is better than a man 40 years old."

E. H. Perry led a comparatively blameless life until he moved to Austin where he has been majoring in governors and pitch playing, either one of which would ruin anybody. He will fit in anywhere because he has a sense of humor.

Whether a city shapes a man's habits, or a man helps shape a city, is one of those imponderables that is never really settled. But in any given group where E. H. Perry's name is brought up, chances are that it will be generally accepted that of all people, he most typifies "Mr. Austin."

And yet, he was already a young business man when he moved here in 1904. In the thinning ranks of those aristocrats who trace their ancestry to the days when Austin was called Waterloo, he is still a newcomer. It is they who are lost in retrospection. It is Edgar Howard Perry who combines so many characteristics that symbolize Austin.

He is urbane and down to earth. He is a rich man ever willing to strike a blow for freedom. With good hearing, heavy and compact without being stout and 5 feet and 7 inches tall, he is the epitome of good breeding as he walks the streets or presides over functions for visiting dignitaries with his blue eyes clear and sparkling.

When the amenities are over and it is time to get down to business, his sharp eyes draw a clear focus on what is ahead. That is when he likes things down in black and white—no shadings if you please. And he can show you how to save a dime and spot a tricky phrase with a practiced eye.

In all his career Perry has never been known to yes any man for an advantage. Friends tell this story on him. In the days

when good credit was the same as cash, Major Roger C. Roberdeau was a blunt individual who took some hand in the destinies of the American National Bank, as well as several thousand depositors who lived on borrowed cash.

Perry was one of the latter. He and the Major occasionally paired off for golf. One afternoon Perry gave the banker a sound lacing. The Major stumped through the small clubhouse and sat abruptly beside a couple without so much as a howdy-do to Perry. Cars were as scarce as good credit in those days and Perry crawled into the only one parked out front, his own. There he waited on the Major, sounded his horn, and waited again. After the fourth horn sounding, Perry drove off without the Major.

Taxis weren't as near as your telephone in those days. In fact there were no taxis. Roberdeau finally aroused the Capital Auto Company which sent a man after him. A few days later when Perry entered the bank, Roberdeau boomed out: "Shell-roaded me. That's what you did," and told it all over town. Perry continued to get his loans approved.

When some one remarks how imperturbable Perry is, he likes to tell about the time he took "old man Wheeler of Flatonia on his first automobile ride." Perry had boarded with the Wheelers in his cotton buying days, but his host, who ran a livery stable, would have nothing to do with cars.

There was bad blood between horse and automobile owners in those days. Perry, with a brand new car, was determined to get Wheeler in it, and finally got the old gentleman to go riding with him. As they drove down the street, Perry kept pointing out changes to the town. Then Wheeler said very matter of factly:

"Edgar, here comes something you're goin' to have to miss."

Perry did by about two inches, with good luck and fast work. The "something" was another car. Wheeler turned back to Perry and inquired, "Now what was that you were saying, Edgar?"

"Mr. Austin" is a "yes-citizen" when he is asked to help some worthy cause for a better and bigger glamorous capital city.

REMINISCENCES

SKETCHED BY E. H. PERRY, SR.

The story of my early life is not much different from that of the average normal boy of my day.

As a youngster, my parents, who had some seven other children, found plenty to keep me engaged without allowing for time to play baseball, marbles, etc. on the way home; so when school was out, I reported home without delay, to hoe the garden, chop wood, go and drive the cows in from the pasture, and milk them and numerous other activities; therefore, when I got a job in Taylor, Texas, with the South Texas Agency of George H. McFadden and Bro. of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1894, I was accustomed to labor and glad to have the proffered remuneration of \$600.00 for a ten months contract. The firm was a Cotton Exporting firm and one of the largest in the business.

After graduation from the Rockdale High School, where I had lived since my parents moved there from Caldwell, Texas, in Burleson County, where I was born on January 4, 1876, I was sent for two years — i.e. 1892-93 and 1893-94 — to Baylor University at Waco.

At the time of entering Baylor, Dr. Rufus C. Burleson was still its President and S. Palmer Brooks who was its next President, was in its graduating class as also was Pat Neff who later became President of Baylor. Tom Connally and I entered the same year and there were students there who made history somewhat later. Dr. George W. Truett, who turned out to be one of the greatest preachers of all time; George Scarborough who became a playwright and who whipped the publisher of a paper in Waco at that time, with a horse-whip, allegedly for some material which appeared in his paper reflecting adversely against some of the girl students of the University; and also, Miss Dorothy Scarborough, sister of George, who became an authoress of note. One of my friends, made while there, was William Pierson, who became a member of the Supreme Court of Texas was killed, together with Mrs. Pierson, by their own son, who was no doubt deranged. There were numerous students at that time who made names for themselves in after life.

My father, John William Perry, whose war record is men-



1st Perry Home
1611 West Ave.

It was at this location that Commodore and Mrs. Perry were neighbors of Col. E. M. House, internationally known advisor to President Woodrow Wilson.

2nd Perry Home
10th and Lavaca



3rd Perry Home in Austin—East 41st near Red River—presently occupied by St. Mary's Academy.



Hoods Brigade, and
Terry's Texas Rangers.

Volunteer
Fireman



Alamo Monument



Spanish War Veterans

MONUMENTS ON CAPITOL CAMPUS



Confederate States
of America.



Texas Cowboy and Mustang



World War II Roll of Honor for
Travis County by Gold Star Mothers.

tioned elsewhere in this story, had volunteered and joined the Confederate Army in 1862, and was in many of the hard battles of the war; was wounded three times, and finally was captured after the battle of Knoxville and was released from prison at Fort Delaware, Delaware, on June 11, 1865. He returned to his home on a farm near Starksville, Mississippi, to find the farm of his father in ruins, and with the loss of their slaves, bankrupt — with the result that my father, who soon married the daughter of another neighboring farm owner, Valentine by name, with my mother to-be and their parents, picked up lock, stock and barrel and moved to Texas. After weeks of travel down the Mississippi river, and no doubt, on wagons from the landing port on the Gulf of Mexico, they settled at Lexington, Texas, which then was in Burleson County — since that time Lee County has been cut off of Burleson — but before this happened, my father had been elected Sheriff of the County and had moved to Caldwell, Texas, the county seat, and during his tenure of office I arrived on this earth.

It was a tough country at that time; my father's life was constantly threatened and it so unnerved my Mother that she persuaded him not to offer for re-election, and he soon moved to Rockdale, where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Woody and they operated a general store for several years, under the firm name of Woody and Perry. In his later life — until retiring — he became a buyer and seller of cotton.

I went to work for the McFaddens in their Taylor, Texas, office on August 1, 1894, and before even one full season's work, I was transferred to Hearne, and in succession to Ferris, then Ennis, where I courted Lutie Pryor, who lived with her Aunt in Dallas. I was ordered transferred to Franklin, Texas, and before moving, Lutie Pryor and I were married in Dallas on December 13, 1896. We lived for a while at Franklin, and from there I was called to Houston to again help out with the office work, thence I was sent to Flatonia, Texas, and our only child, Edgar, Jr. was born there. I was sent on to Luling and then to San Antonio and in 1903, I was sent to Austin where I remained only a few weeks to be transferred to Lockhart. After one season there, I was again sent to Austin, my real choice, where I came the second time in the fall of 1904, and am thankful that I have

lived in this wonderful City until this date — being now 51 years ago.

When I moved to Austin, in 1904, it was credited with some 24,000 inhabitants, and its growth was laborious and very slow. Now we can justly claim 185,000 people and we are growing by leaps and bounds.

In 1910, I persuaded the Philadelphia firm to turn the Austin office, with its entire personnel, over to me, and to buy their cotton through my firm, organized at that time as E. H. Perry & Co., although the Company was faith in our Creator that He would permit me to prosper.

I was by that time getting a very nice compensation with a yearly bonus, which was in fact so lucrative that several close friends tried to persuade me not to take the chance, but being always an optimist I thought I could make it go, even with very little capital and I embarked on my first trip abroad and convinced enough cotton agents in the importing ports of Europe that I would not only ship them any cotton I sold them, but the grade and staple they were buying. I came back with some nice foreign connections which enabled me to make a nice profit from the start which grew within the next few years.

It is to be remembered that the first income tax law became effective on March 15, 1913, so my first three years profit in business was what is known today as “take home money”, so I became fairly well entrenched with some capital and good credit by that time.

The banks in those days were most liberal with credits — more so than they have been forced to become, since the terrible crash beginning in the fall of 1929 — just after I had retired from the cotton export business, and it is matter of record that at one period of one most active buying season, that I was indebted to a certain Austin Bank in an amount greater than their entire combined Capital and Surplus — my profound thanks are acknowledged that I soon paid them in full. In 1914, realizing that I was taking a big risk to be operating such an extensive business as a one man firm, foreseeing that much trouble and confusion might be caused should I become ill for weeks, or even worse, should I die, I became convinced of the great importance

of taking into my profitable firm some one else with some financial assets and business acumen. I gave careful consideration to the selection of the individual to whom I would offer this opportunity, finally deciding on Dave Reed, a young merchant and banker, and I made a trip to Bertram, Texas, his business and home domicile, who readily agreed to associate himself with me —. We at first incorporated the firm as E. H. Perry & Co., and some years later conducted the cotton business only under that name and our other enterprises to which we spread, as Perry & Reed.

We discontinued our cotton business on September 1, 1929, and as is well remembered the stock market crash came in that same month, followed by the most severe depression of all time. Within the next few years my partner and I liquidated most of our joint holdings. Dave Reed died in an airplane accident enroute to Washington in the first week of May, 1948, ending the life of a valuable citizen and a fair and reasonable partnership of 34 years — over one-third of a century.

My good friend and efficient author, Curator of the Texas Memorial Museum at the University of Texas, the author of a History of Texas recently published and most favorably received by the public, and author of the monthly magazine "Under Texas Skies" — when he started to write a story of Austin which has had a most fascinating and interesting life, insisted on making mention of the fact that I had played some part in the last half century, which he insists has contributed to its fame and fortune — being a most determined individual, I was forced to agree to his request which explains why I am given a role in the great show of Austin, then and now.

INFREQUENT INCIDENCES STORY NUMBER ONE.

When asked to relate incidents in my long career, unusual in character, I hardly knew where to begin.

The day spent with Will Rogers at his home in Beverly Hills and in his box at the polo game would interest more people because he was not only a nationally known character but also known throughout the world.

I had been with this famous man on several occasions in Austin on his numerous appearances here, either in his charity missions, or when appearing in vaudeville, and when his closest friend, Ewing Halsell of Oklahoma, who also was and is my close personal friend, suggested we go and call on Will Rogers at his home—since he was to leave that very night on a much heralded trip to Russia—in an air-plane owned and to be piloted by a well known flier, Wiley Post, I was pleased at the opportunity.

We found Will Rogers and his wife, Betty, whom I had met often, sitting on their front lawn, with the actress Billie Burke, widow of the fabulous Flo Ziegfeld, for whom Will had worked for years, and in whose shows Will really became famous, and the greatest drawing card for the Ziegfeld Follies, the craze of New York for many years.

After a half hour or so, Will suggested we all go to the polo game at the field on which I had witnessed both Will Rogers and his son, William, Jr., play polo on many occasions. This field was later named "Will Rogers Polo Field" which name it bears today.

Will was extremely anxious to take this vacation which he badly needed, and because as he said, he had gone stale and thought getting away from everything would give him new zest.

I rode on the back seat between Mrs. Rogers and Billie Burke, and Will was full of himself—he kept looking back at Mrs. Rogers, with whom he was as much in love as the day they married, and saying, "I am going to Roosia; I am going to Roosia; and I am going to have fun." He had gotten out his twelve cylinder Cadillac and was driving it himself, and the first part of the trip was around steep hills on his very rough and hilly ranch. Several times the car so tilted as to seem it might turn over side-wise, and I said to him, "Mr. Rogers, it would make awfully good reading in the Austin American headlines if it said I was killed in an auto accident with Will Rogers—but I have a lot of unfinished business back there, and I sure wish you would keep your eyes on the road."

We spent two hours in his box at the game and Mr. Halsell and I returned to the Miramar Hotel at Santa Monica, where we

were domiciled, and Will Rogers left Los Angeles at 11:00 p.m. that night for San Francisco and then on to Seattle where Wiley Post was having pontoons put on their single engine plane preparatory to the trip to Russia.

Upon leaving Seattle, they went next to Fairbanks, Alaska, where they spent a few days with Joe Crosson, a noted flier, who had distinguished himself by flying medicines to afflicted regions where landing seemed hazardous to the point of death.

Finally, they took off for Point Barrow, Alaska, where they expected to spend the night and make the short hop across the Siberian Straits, only 65 miles, the following morning. The trip was not necessarily a hazardous one, as Mr. Crosson said to me, after Will Rogers funeral at Forrest Lawn Cemetery in Beverly Hills—which I attended. Joe Crosson went to Point Barrow and flew the bodies back to Los Angeles. He visited the little Esquimo Village—where the two fliers met their death—when they dropped down to get their bearings and landed in a rather small cove with hills in the windward direction and stayed until their engine got cold. He stated that the single engine plane went dead at the “wrong split second”—had it been a second later they might have spiraled down to safety; or had it occurred a second earlier, the fall might not have killed them.

My visit with Will Rogers was on August 4th and the date of their death was August 15th, 1935—a sad day, never to be forgotten. I was with him within four or five hours of the last moment Mrs. Rogers had seen him, and thus the world, which was positively stunned, lost one of its best known and most beloved citizens, whose influence for good was tremendous, and who has been mourned by more people than any man in this world's history for the reason that more people knew of Will Rogers than any other living man.

STORY NUMBER TWO.

I am reminded of an experience I once had which I doubt has ever happened before or since:

I was a director in a bank only a short distance from my office where I went one day to cash a small expense money check, and fell in line to get to the paying teller's window. There was just ahead of me a man I had never seen before or since who handed

in a check to be cashed. The teller looked at it, turned to look for the endorsement and started to count out the \$25.00 for which the check was issued. I was not paying particular attention to the transaction, but couldn't help noticing that my name was signed to the check. I said to the teller, "Let me see that check"—with which the man cashing the check, who was an innocent purchaser of the piece of paper, turned and looked at me as if he didn't relish my request. I then said to the teller, "Don't you know that is not my signature?" The man cashing the check had advanced the face value of the check to the forger, thinking of course, that it was genuine. I gave him the \$25.00 and took the check. As I remember, I settled by severely reprimanding the forger, whose name was given me by the purchaser of the check, and whom I knew. It was during the Christmas holidays and in a Christmas spirit, I did not prosecute the culprit. The incident was not given much publicity, and the signer never again deviated from the straight and upright path. "To err is human; to forgive, divine, and to be foolish, perfectly natural."

STORY NUMBER THREE

My friend, who is the author of this book, who knew as I did, one of the most spectacular and interesting characters of the century, wants me to relate an incident in which our friend played a stellar role. The man was one Mike Thomas, of Dallas, Texas, who was renowned for having won and lost several million dollar fortunes. Mike was in the cotton business, as was I.

Mike had a wife and some six or eight children, and he was a most devoted husband and father. He did not like to leave his family and seldom did. He was happiest when at home, surrounded by wife and his brood of little Thomases.

Mike was the type who fascinated those in his presence, or within sound of his voice. He liked people! People liked him! He was generous and big hearted, and no more popular man roamed the streets.

On one occasion, I was traveling abroad in the interest of my cotton business, accompanied by an attractive man by the name of Frank Butt, of Augusta, Georgia, who chanced to be a double-

first cousin of Archibald Butt who went down to his death on the ill fated Titanic while returning to Washington from a mission on which he had been sent by President Taft for whom Archibald Butt served as aide-de-camp.

Butt and I were a little late arriving at the station at Paris en route to le Havre, so we swung on to the last steps of the last coach of the already moving train. Now, it would not have occurred to either Butt or myself that Mike could have been induced to venture so far away from Mrs. Thomas and the children, but standing on the back platform, eating a doughnut from a sack he held in his hand, stood Mike Thomas. He had been away from home some weeks; had been to Russia—of all places—and claimed he had been stricken with the cholera while there. Butt hit the steps first, with me directly behind him. Mike looked at him and did not change an expression on his face—no more than if we had arrived together at the station. We had neither of us seen him for many months. He looked at Butt and said, "Frank Butt, I always thought you were the ugliest man on earth, but God knows *you sure look good to me*, with which he folded Frank in his arms and shed tears. He was also doubly glad to see me to all appearances.

We went to the same hotel in le Havre, and when we left, Butt and I had passed the cordon of people who appear from no where to salute and say "Goodbye, Sir!" at which juncture the average American always hands them a tip. Mike had stayed behind to correct an overcharge on his bill and was not in too nice a humor when he started out and was confronted by this double line of numerous people to say farewell. Butt and I were on the bus, watching him, when he started through, thereupon Mike grabbed the hand of the first, second, and each and every one of perhaps a dozen strange human beings, smiled his charming smile, shook each hand, and said to one and all—"Goodbye, I am awfully glad to have met you," and reached the bus without parting with a single franc. No other person that I know would have, and could have, pulled a neater refusal.

When Mike was entering the harbor at New York, more and more homesick by that time, he was standing on the deck, surrounded by the horde of admirers cultivated in the six days crossing, and he rose to his most majestic height as he was pass-

ing the Statue of Liberty and made her a speech. Said he, to the great amusement of his followers, looking at the statue—"Old girl, take a good look at me, for this is absolutely the last time you will ever look me in the face"—a typical Mike Thomas outburst, and it was his first and last voyage over seas.

FOURTH STORY

Having referred to the sinking of the Titanic "the most calamitous loss of life in peace time history" which occurred on April 15, 1912, on the maiden voyage of that luxurious liner—the largest vessel ever to be built up to that time—loaded to utmost capacity, with 2224 persons aboard, bent on a determination to break the record of time for crossing the Atlantic, notwithstanding having been warned of danger ahead, sped at full speed, during a riotous party being staged aboard, into the iceberg, sinking within about two hours, carrying to their death, 1513 persons with numerous well known Americans among them.

In addition to President Taft's aide, nationally known characters such as John Jacob Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim, and the great philanthropist, Isador Straus of New York, lost their lives. The Titanic was taking the northern route from Southampton, England, to New York. In cold weather, most passenger steamers sail much further south.

I can never forget the thrill I got when returning to New York from England on about June 1st of that same year, on the good ship Adriatic, another White Star Liner, and the first to have been routed the northern route since the sad fate of the Titanic, when, upon finishing early breakfast one morning, I went to the upper deck to engage in some of the deck-sports, such as deck-tennis, shuffle-board, and what not, and the weather was perfect; temperature about 80 degrees; sun shiny and calm, making it perfect for a marvelous day aboard ship. At about 8:00 a.m. it began getting a little cooler, which still was fine. The temperature continued to fall, with a continuation of the same calm aboard, and we learned from the purser that we were unquestionably nearing an iceberg. At about noon time we sighted it—and it was a sight never to be forgotten. By that time it had gotten too cold to be outside without coats and wraps and the

memory of sighting my first and only iceberg will go with me to my grave. It was said to be in the vicinity of the spot at which the Titanic sank.

I calculated at the time that the exposed portion of the iceberg was about equal in size to the gigantic dimensions of the State Capitol Building in Austin. Now, of course, it is a well known fact that because an iceberg is formed of fresh water ice, it weighs only one-seventh as much as sea water, therefore seven-eighths of this chunk of ice was under the surface. Furthermore, there is no way to tell the shape under sea, as it could extend much wider on one side than on the other.

At any rate, it would take a bigger container than has yet been made to hold this piece of ice, either in a vessel of drinking water, or in a cocktail, which people still concoct at times.

FIFTH STORY

I frequently relate an unusual occurrence which happened in the late twenties on the anniversary of the famous Battle of San Jacinto. My partner of 34 years, at the time of his sad death in an airplane accident, who was seven years my junior, David Cleveland Reed, was born in Williamson County at the time his father, T. S. Reed, Sr., was teaching in a country school, and he moved with his parents to Bertram in Burnet County when a mere boy. Though not having enjoyed the privilege of much schooling, he was one of the best informed men I have known, being what my father was and many more individuals I have known, a self-educated man. I had invited him, in 1914, to become a partner with me in my Cotton Exporting business, operating under the firm name of E. H. Perry & Co.

On this particular morning, early, he said to me, "Let's get T. H. Davis, our good friend and vice-president of the Austin National Bank, and another devoted friend, Fred Connerly," who served for 45 years before his death, as Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas at Austin, "and go out to our ranch," being owned by Reed and myself, "and see 'Old George'," the manager of this rather extensive ranch which consisted at that time of 26,400 acres. I had not seen George Asher for some two or three years. It was a holiday for the banker and the state employee and they were both delighted to make the trip.

We then phoned Asher, advising him that we would be there for supper and requesting that he barbecue a lamb and be prepared for us. We arrived at the ranch shortly before 6:00 p.m. George met us at the front gate of the ranch house, and all were pleased to get together again. We visited in the living room for perhaps an hour when the meal was announced as ready. We had been at the table only a few moments when our host lifted his glass of water for a drink and his hand faltered and he was forced to put the glass back on the table. Mrs. Asher exclaimed, "What is the matter, George?" He did not reply and we realized something serious had happened, and the group lifted him bodily and carried him into his bedroom, summoned a doctor—but George Asher, our friend and efficient manager, died within the hour.

It seemed that instead of going to visit with our living friend, we went just at the moment to witness his death. Strange things are always happening.

DUTCH HAS HIS CAKE

There lives in Austin a man who came to this country from Germany, by the name of Meyer, but known by most as "Dutch Meyer." Dutch is the person on whom I depend to repair the leaking roofs on the several pieces of rent property I possess; to fix broken windows, hinges, paint this and that and any other chore that arises. Dutch is rarely seen except in over-alls and looks, in the early morning, as if he had just finished a hard days work. I would as soon try to do without a watch as to try and do without Dutch, for I wouldn't know which way to turn and would be hopelessly lost without either. Dutch may have a regular suit of clothes, but if he has, it would last for ten years as he simply refuses to get caught the least bit dressed up.

In his ability to do anything that arises, he surprises me, and not long ago he surprised me in another way. He called me on the phone and said he wanted to come to my office to see me, to which I replied, "Dutch, I will be back in about half an hour, but I have to go down to the bank to borrow some money." He replied, "Why don't you get it from me?" I assumed that he envisioned me making the trip to borrow some two or three hundred dollars, and I didn't want to make him feel badly, so I

said "Dutch I need some real dough, I need \$10,000." Very much to my surprise he replied, "I didn't ask you what you needed, I said why didn't you borrow it from me?" Do you want to lend me \$10,000 for six months I queried. "Yes," he said—so I said "Come on now." He wrote me a check for \$10,000 and I gave him my note and my weary bones were saved a trip to the bank.

MORAL: Money can sometimes be found lurking in strange places. The most dressed up guy you meet on the street may have spent his all for clothes. He may have eaten his cake. Dutch has his.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MY NATURAL AND BUSINESS LIFE

I have fortunately accumulated, during my life time, quite a few friends and they are the greatest treasures we can possess; however, when one has reached the much advanced age that I have attained, has seen them pass, one by one, until there are few life-long friends left, and those remaining seem to become closer and dearer to you. One of the last close friends I took to my heart, some 15 or 20 years ago, and who reciprocated my fondness for him was United States Federal Judge Robert McMillan of San Antonio.

I could never forget, on one occasion, when he and I were riding to Brownsville together to join Rennie Creager and Will West, two mutual friends of ours, whom I will mention later, and with plans to go the next day to Monterrey, Mexico, for a few days of sightseeing and fun, that he said, "You know, a man seldom makes a new friend after he is fifty years of age—his friends are as a rule made in early life—he may meet people he more or less likes, but for actually adding them to your list of friends, it is seldom done." He went on, in a rather sentimental mood to say that it had been many years, when he met me, since he had added a friend to his list—but that he had felt a fondness for me from our first meeting.

Bob McMillan was a stern seemingly very cold human being and most people stood in awe in his presence; he was at least 15 years my junior and I talked to him as if he were a youngster. I well remember the flippant reply I made to him at that time,

which was as we were nearing the town of Alice. "Bob," said I, "Do you know why I cultivated your friendship?" "No," he said. "Well," I said, "I wanted to be able to say if I were ever haled before your court on any charge, either trivial or grave, that the Judge of this Court is a friend of mine and therefore disqualified to sit on my case." Bob McMillan would have sent his own brother or his closest friend to the penitentiary if guilty of violating the laws of the land, just as quickly as he would have sent an entire stranger. You were either guilty or not guilty with him no matter who or what you were and we all knew it.

We were going to see Rennie Creager who was that fearless leader of the Republican party in Texas, who served for many, many years—all during the long Republican Presidential tenure preceding Roosevelt's election, as the National Republican Committeeman of Texas; the favorite of many Presidents and the dispenser of the choice political jobs in this State. Some years later, in November 1936, while a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Creager, I had an unfortunate collision with another automobile in Matamoras, Mexico, which hospitalized me in the Mercy Hospital in Brownsville, with a badly broken knee cap, which caused me to wear a brace on my left leg for two or three years and from which I have never entirely recovered.

We arrived at Brownsville and the next day left for Monterrey, and several days of real enjoyable fun.

The other member of our party, William West, known widely in Texas as Bill West, who had gone to Brownsville before the railroad was built into that City to begin the practice of law, was, I think, the wittiest man I have ever known. He could entertain groups on any and every occasion, hour after hour, keeping them in an uproar. Everything he said was funny and he was, with it all, one of the finest characters I have ever known. He was so generous and was imposed upon by his friends so much, that he never had an opportunity to save any money—but he enjoyed his friends; he enjoyed life, and everybody was crazy about Will West. Many times in those years, I have gotten in my car and driven the approximate 400 miles to Brownsville just to visit him when I was in the dumps—which was quite frequent at that stage of my life, even without any

seeming reason, and he could always bring me out of it with one or two days spent in his company.

Speaking of this trio, and of their great friendship, and characteristics, on one occasion three men had been charged with evasion of income tax payments and were to be tried in the Federal Court in Austin with Judge Bob McMillan presiding. These men, not knowing the Judge as I have just described him, thought they would fare better by employing the Judges' two best friends, Creager and West, to defend them in the court in Austin. The case lasted a full week. The first one to come up for trial was tried before a jury which found him guilty and the Judge sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary and fined him \$2,500.00. The plaintiffs lawyer decided to try the next one before the Judge. He met the same fate and the same sentence; so with the third, the good lawyer friends of His Honor the Judge, had him plead guilty. His fate was the same—three years in the pen and a \$2,500 fine.

The Judge, the two lawyers and I had, in the late afternoons during that week, been playing a foursome at golf and on the day of the sentencing of the last of the three—after we had all shot off the first tee and started for our second shot, my friend Bill said, "I feel like I am going to shoot a real fine game today." "Why," queried Judge McMillan. "Well," said Bill, "I now have all of my clients safely tucked away in the penitentiary and have nothing bothersome on my mind." That is a small sample of Will West's wit; he never stopped and every word he uttered was witicism unadulterated. He died some years later, while sitting at his office desk chatting with his lovely and loving daughter, Margery Goodrich, who was visiting him in Brownsville from her home in Mexico City where she then resided and still does. All of those interesting friends have died.

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY

To have known William Pettus Hobby before he was governor; during his term while Governor; or since going back to his Beaumont, Texas, newspaper, which has led to his ownership of the Houston Post which at this moment has the largest morning newspaper circulation of any Texas newspaper, is to know a man, who is frequently described by his friends, with a

term not often used in describing men—a sweet man— a descriptive term used by my good friend, Ed Clark, in describing him just a few days ago. He is loved by more people—men and women—with emphasis on the women, than anyone I know, proven by his winning as his second wife, some years following the death of his first wife, one of the nations best known and most honored women of our time, beautiful Oveta Culp of Killeen, Texas, 25 years his junior, who was taken away from her duties as Executive Vice-President of the Houston Post to be placed in charge of the organization and command of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, or WACs of our Army during the second World War—a new branch of the service which she, with the title of Colonel—the first woman Colonel in history—commanded with outstanding distinction, demonstrating organization and executive qualities, most unusual in human beings. She later became the Secretary of the tremendously important Cabinet Department of Health, Education and Welfare, appointed by President Eisenhower as a member of his first official Cabinet—a position she held with great honor until her resignation to return to Houston because of the ill-health of her husband. Oveta Culp Hobby was the second woman Cabinet Member in the history of the United States.

When Governor Hobby came into office, married at that time to the former Miss Willie Cooper, daughter of Congressman Albert Cooper of Beaumont, Texas, another brilliant and wonderful woman, Mrs. Perry and I were residing directly across the street from the Governor's Mansion and we became fast friends—all of us, husbands and wives. My wife and I spent hours, almost daily, in their company. We went with them on many lovely trips which the Governorship required, such as to Mexico City to the inauguration of President Obregon—an occasion never to be forgotten for its many glamorous functions carried out in an atmosphere of splendor and at an expense which has never been imitated in our Country; to Washington on missions of State; to New York and other places and to San Francisco to attend the Democratic National Convention in 1920, at which Cox and Roosevelt, were selected for the Democratic ticket. We played golf together many times a week, and our friendship has continued fast and strong from that date in

1918 until this day; and when Governor Hobby returned to his home, I missed his company more than that of any other person. Our companionship did not cease with his departure from Austin. He comes to Austin—sometimes just for a visit together and I go to Houston on many occasions just to visit with him and Oveta. We stay at each others' homes—never registering in the hotels, who have a habit of charging for their rooms.

I have loved both of his wives with fervor, as he did my dear wife, whom I was permitted to have for fifty-three and one-half years before death claimed her with a heart attack on August 12, 1950. Not too many couples are spared each other for so long.

Since the "Governor's" term expired, I have written him a letter nearly every Sunday morning when I have been at home, and he calls me several times a month, frequently to say only "If you are going to be at home the next few days, I am flying up this afternoon to visit you." Friends such as William Pettus Hobby are not by any means made each day nor each year and seldom in one's lifetime.

TOM MILLER

Tom Miller was voted Austin's Most Worthy Citizen one year. Were it not that their regulations prohibit voting the same man that much coveted trophy more than once, he could have consistently been selected sixteen different times. He went into the Mayor's office first in 1933 and was re-elected seven times, and had he not refused to enter the ninth time would, no doubt, have been returned. He continued as a private Austin citizen for six years when he was drafted again you might say and is again Austin's most honored Mayor in this year of 1955.

He has worked for his city day and night and under the City Manager form of government, under which we operate, he gets no compensation what-so-ever. This will be eighteen years, giving to his job, time and efficiency surpassing what many employee's of large corporations are paid in the tens of thousands of dollars for.

In those years, Austin's growth has been phenomenal. The town, under superb planning, has become the most beautiful, healthful, and lovely city of its size in any one's country.

If Tom had chosen to do what many Mayors of many cities

have done—in most cases without criticism—he could have become immensely wealthy—but Tom could not reconcile with his conscience profiting from advance information which afforded the opportunity of investing in certain areas and reaping immense returns.

Tom is different from the average person, having practically no bad habits. He has never taken a drink; he has never smoked; he has never played cards, and he is strictly a one-woman man, devoted only to his own wife and wild about his children and their children. Austin has been lucky to have him for Mayor. Any city would have been fortunate to have him.

He is of the type that appreciates and remembers his friends and things they do for him. I was able to help him in a business way in his early career, and he has not forgotten. His friends like him; the people like him and he has never been defeated for an office he sought in his Capital City.

He is the type you are proud to have as your friend. You can be sure that he will pull off his coat and go to bat for you if you are seeking what is just and right. If one is seeking something not proper and right he will have no part in it.

LYNDON JOHNSON

To know I am loved by as grand a person, as prominent a person, as widely known and as much beloved person as Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic Leader of the Senate, and who is on the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate, the Committee for the Armed Services and the Senate Finance Committee, all of which are amongst our most important assignments, and being the Senior Senator from the great State of Texas is enough to make any one proud, and I am very proud to know that I am so held in his affections.

Our friendship dates from his first race for Congress from the 10th District of Texas. He ran for the unexpired term of Congressman James P. Buchanan, upon the Congressman's death in mid-term. I had never met Lyndon before he called on me at my office to solicit my support. He was being opposed by five or six local Austin men, most of whom I had known for years. We sat and talked for an hour. I asked him every manner of question and came to the conclusion, before we

parted, that he had the qualifications to represent our people with distinction in the Halls of Congress. Before parting, I told him I would support him—and the next day sent a small contribution to help defray his campaign expenses.

History speaks for itself. He has never disappointed me. He has grown in stature, month by month. To a great measure, his political opponents have become his friends and supporters, and when in Washington only some three or four months ago—before his heart attack, which he is now on the road to conquering as he conquered great obstacles before—I was pleased beyond measure to see that the very mention of his name was magic.

I am looking now at a portrait of him taken in the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur in Australia. He was in a Naval Commanders uniform and beneath it is inscribed, "To my other Dad, with love from Lyndon." I love the picture; not long ago—before the slight attack I wrote him that my great ambition was to ring the White House door some day and say to the person who answered, "I want to see Lyndon."

I asked him to help me realize that ambition—someday, I hope my dream may come true; if it should, the people of these United States would have a Commander-in-Chief capable of and determined to do for all the people, all the time, that which in his wise judgment he thought for the best interest of every man, woman, and child, within the bounds of the Nation.

FRED CONNERLY

Not all of my friends by any means have been Federal Judges, Governors, lawyers and rich men, for some of the grandest characters I have known, never had "opportunity" knock at their doors," nor did they have the good fortune to be associated in their line of work where there was real money.

Incidentally, I have known many men who never acquired much wealth with more brains and ability than others I have known who were fortunate to engage in businesses that they have later come to own resulting in their getting to be rich men. The other one would have perhaps succeeded equally as well had he been in the right "pew."

One of my most cherished friends until his name was called, was Fred Connerly, for forty-five years, Chief Clerk to the Su-

preme Court of Texas. He was one of the finest characters I have ever known.

Working with him in the same office, second in rank to Connerly, was Joe Peter Byrne. Joe never married. He looked after his large family of nephews and nieces and died of a heart attack some years ago. He was a man whose family had not laid claim to social prominence, but who commanded and had the respect of all who knew them. He was all man. He lived by the strictest rule of honor and uprightness. He was a sportsman; a great companion, and a truly great Texan. He and Fred Connerly—until Fred's death, were together constantly. It is not often you will find men, or for that matter, women friends who would seek the companionship after a day's work is over, a person that they have been side by side with and looked at all day long—but those two never tired of being with the other. A great tribute to the both of them.

I never tired of Fred Connerly's companionship. I hunted, fished, golfed and ran with him socially. He was not a man that would have ever been called handsome. He was moderately tall; had ink-black hair; dark complexion—but not handsome. Our mutual friend, Frank Lewis, who was one of San Antonio's best liked sportsmen and citizens, before his death, in introducing Fred Connerly at a gathering one evening, concluded his introduction with "Fred Connerly, a man with the face of a Pirate and the heart of a woman." He indeed had a big and a tender heart, but he wanted to create the impression with the world that he was tough. He knew that if the public knew in reality what a soft heart he had, they would play on it, like you would play on a fiddle.

He was, it seems to me, somewhat of a Fortune Teller, for he said to me early in my start in business for myself, "Edgar, I want you to make me a promise." "What is it?" I asked. "I want you to promise me, when you get to be worth a sum of money"—which he mentioned, far beyond any dream I could ever have possibly had, "that you will give me a brand new Ford car." The promise was readily made without thinking there was the slightest element of risk—six years later, on Christmas Eve, I sent him a Ford equipped with every obtainable accessory. He had foreseen what I dared not hope for. After his death, and

following the dreadful financial crash of the early thirties, my worth was much less than he had predicted—but in the last days of his life, he rode in a new Ford.

DAN MOODY

Another of my very good and most enjoyable friends is former Governor Dan Moody. I say we are real good friends—but if you were to hear us talking to each other at times, you might think we were not quite so congenial. Dan is 16 years my junior and I have reminded him at times that I was taught to have great respect for old people—but he remembers only until the next tie-in.

Dan was born in Taylor, Texas, some 63 years ago, while I was a raw country boy in Rockdale, less than 30 miles distant.

When a boy, Dan worked at everything from running errands to delivery boy for a grocery store. He has proven that he would take any kind of job. He even agreed to become Governor of his State at one time. He has always been a hound for work, and would take any kind of old job in passing. He was elected Governor in 1927 and was the youngest Governor to have ever been elected to that office until that time. In 1920 he was elected County Attorney of Williamson County and in 1922, although he had not applied for the job, he was appointed by Governor Neff as District Attorney for Williamson and Travis Counties—the youngest District Attorney to have ever held that office. He ran and was elected twice as Attorney General of Texas, again, being the youngest Attorney General.

During his tenure of office as Attorney General, by his prosecution of the then active Ku-Klux-Klan, a hooded organization attempting to take the law into their own hands, and other activities of which he did not approve, he became so well known that when he ran for Governor in opposition to Mrs. Miriam Ferguson's first race for that office, he was elected by a fair margin.

When he retired from the Governor's office, he began the practice of law in Austin and his success as an attorney is more than outstanding. When he defends a friend and he has successfully done so many times, he never makes a charge, and he has

been known to defend people at the request of friends of his, whom he has told after getting them off lighter than they could have possibly escaped, and some whom he has cleared entirely, that there was no charge because he did not want any of that kind of money.

I have frequently related an incident which occurred between us in Chicago where we occupied a spacious suite of two bedrooms and a sitting room at the Convention in 1952.

We went and came from the Convention Hall together, ate meals together and always at the time split the check equally. One evening when we came in from the Convention Hall, I paid the taxi and when we started toward the elevators he said "How much do I owe you?" I replied, "One-half of one dollar and seventy-five cents is 87½ cents." He then said "I will match you to see if it is 90 cents or nothing." He caught me completely unawares—we matched and he won.

After proceeding some further I awoke from my stupor and said, "Dan, up until this moment, I had always thought both you and I were honest." He broke out into a loud laugh, and as I know he leans backwards at all times to be scrupulously honest, I afterwards thought maybe he thought I was admitting that I was the dishonest one.

For several years—and in this case, he does show deference for old age—he has driven me in my car to our annual deer hunting camp in Kerr County, to which we both belong.

He continues to drive me over the pasture, pointing out to me the deer at long distances which have a sufficient number of horns to be legal according to the Schreiner Code, and I have mowed them down, with very few misses. He doesn't even carry a gun, even though he pays a goodly sum as his one-tenth part of the cost of the lease. He seems satisfied and astounded at the fact that, at my age, I can continue to shoot them dead in their tracts. He was at first sure it was by pure accident and now he is perplexed, because he also believes that lightning cannot continue to strike in the same spot forever. Were it not that I send him venison from my supply—by killing my limit annually—I doubt if he would ever have deer meat.

MORE INTERESTING PEOPLE

I could go on and on, writing of interesting people and incidents, but after all I have gone to much greater length than was my original intentions. I would have liked to write of my good friend, Jim Nash, who served a term on the United Nations Assembly; my friend and most efficient and outstanding Congressman from our own 10th District, Homer Thornberry; of Max Starcke with whom I have served many, many times on different committees working for the betterment of our Community interests, and of many, many more, but space will not permit. I have written about old people as well and old friends. I have many friends I would like to tell you of and you would find it interesting perhaps, but I am going to make only short mention of a young married couple that have meant much to me in recent years and with that I will conclude.

R. Max Brooks, an Architect, who has already made a real name for himself, and who has done much work for me and is associated with me in both the Commodore Perry Hotel ownership and in the Perry-Brooks office building, directly across the street, is the husband of whom I am writing.

Many years ago, having in the grounds of an unusually large home I had built in North Austin, a guest cottage, all turnished for occupancy, that was doing no one good, I phoned Block Smith of the University YMCA and told him it he would send me a couple of deserving boys, whom he could be sure would be well behaved and decent occupants, I would be glad to turn it over to them furnished completely. They would need only to furnish their food and with complete kitchen, refrigerator, dishes, linen, etc.—if they could cook, the food would not cost so much but that they should be able to acquire it. He sent Max Brooks and Johnnie Wilshire, both from Malvern, Arkansas, and both studying architecture. They came up to my expectations and both remained there until they had gone through the school when Johnnie moved to Dallas and became a partner there in an architectural firm and I am glad to say is doing well.

Max went to MIT at Cambridge. He acquired a post graduate diploma there, returning to live again in the cottage. In the meantime, as boys will do, Max fell in love with a beautiful co-ed from Saratoga, in East Texas. Soon they were married and for quite a bit continued to live in my cottage. She was Marietta Moody, not alone pretty—but a brilliant girl.

Max has become known as one of the outstanding Texas architects, and Marietta has been active in civic and state affairs and politics. She and Lyndon Johnson's wife, handled the women's division of the vote getting in several of his campaigns and Marietta's name became known throughout the State.

When President Truman organized and named the personnel of his Committee of 48 women throughout the United States to compose his Women's Military Advisory Committee, which has done outstanding and most necessary work throughout the Korean war, and in other important fields he named Marietta Brooks and Oveta Culp Hobby from Texas—the latter resigned upon joining President Eisenhower's Cabinet, leaving Mrs. Brooks as the sole Texas member. Later, President Eisenhower re-appointed her. She has served with some of the most well known women of the nation. I can remember that on that important Committee when organized were names such as Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller. Mrs. John Whitney, wife of the wealthy sportsman by that name of New York, and Mrs. Bradner Lee of Los Angeles; Mrs. Sarah Blanding, President of Vassar; India Edwards, and others.

Max, as an architect, is still growing in stature, and Marietta is just ending her second term on that vital committee and both are going strong. I feel toward them as if they were my own children.

I have written too much; if I should write more it would seem like I was trying to write a book, which is far from true; the author is a seasoned writer while I am an amateur of the first water.

The author did ask me to join in writing this book, which knowing well my limitations, I promptly declined. He then said he was going to put my name on the cover as collaborator. I

looked up the meaning of the word in the dictionary and as it didn't seem too bad, told him I would stand for that. I cautioned him to be most careful what he wrote about me, telling him if he was about to say something about me, even if it be the truth, to think carefully to see if it would hurt, and if so to not say it. They say "truth sometimes hurts," so if the author gets too truthful I am liable to kick out of the harness.

One is frequently disappointed when looking into the mirror at the image of one's-self, and I am sure when I read what is said about me—being made as flattering as the author dares to stretch it—I will wonder if it will be read by any one, without thinking how little the originator had to do.

REFLECTIONS

I have lived in the world's greatest period of advancement, to which Texas and Austin have contributed their quota with full measure.

I have lived during the period of service of our country's greatest men and women, and witnessed mankind's greatest advance in science and achievement as we progress toward the God-given goal to conquer and subdue the earth.

Born to the blessed American way of life in Burleson county, struggles against poverty, bloody war and peace-time prosperity, have been my lot while living under Texas skies. Four wars have been fought by our country during my lifetime.

I have lived during the brush arbor days and heard the shouting of reborn souls who pledged their earthly lives to the service of the divine Savior, and also witnessed the growth of churches from the simple houses of frontier times to the stately temples of worship of this prosperous period in our homeland.

I have lived to see women granted suffrage, a responsibility to which they have responded with ability and distinction.

I have seen the waste of our soil and been a patron of dam construction and housing projects on behalf of water, soil and human conservation.

Most all of my early family, boyhood friends and my dear wife and blessed helpmate for over a half of a century, have

passed into the silence of immortality. Life has been mine under shadow and sunshine for which I am deeply thankful. Companionship, love, friendship and loving service like winter's withered leaves, have fallen over me for nearly four score years. A noble band of dear ones, who bear my name, are forging forward. I continue to live and enjoy good health and my work under Texas skies, as the age on wheels and wing, radio and television, highway traffic tolls, and the hydrogen bomb go by. I have been bad too often and good sometimes, but have come to realize that the greatest satisfaction in life for me filled with laughter and love, hope and hate, is in helping to build a more beautiful and better city and state in my own day and generation.

With John Faucett, we sing:

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.



We share each other's woes,
Each other's burdens bear,
And often for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.



When we are called to part,
It gives us inward pain
But we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again."



MRS. E. H. PERRY, SR.



8th Street
View

Brazos Street
View



FLOWERS THAT NEVER FADE

A few friends of E. H. Perry, Sr., my collaborator, were interviewed for facts relating to the history of "the glamorous city." Thus they learned about this timely historical labor of love, and requested an opportunity to send for publication therein their tributes of respect and admiration for the man himself. Gratefully we remember that the nearest amaranthine wreath of which this world knows is the oak-like crown which friendships wear. So here are some of the flowers for "Mr. Austin" that will never fade:



MOST IMPORTANT FIGURE IN DEMOCRACY

Perhaps the most important figure in a democracy is the interested, informed, busy citizen who takes time to devote himself and his energies to his community, to his state, to his nation. Without this generous, unselfish type of person, all else would be meaningless — all the elected officials, all the policies, all the plans we make.

Yet, this is the figure who is least honored by us. Memorials, statues, buildings are named after public officials, after military leaders, after literary figures. But all too often we fail to give proper honor to the Commodore Perrys, who are so few but so important to us. I am doubly glad, therefore, to see this "monument," a book telling of his many contributions, being prepared for him.

Throughout Austin, throughout Texas, are signs of the generosity and interest of "Mr. Austin" in the welfare of his community and state and nation. Here is a stalwart Texan who has devoted a long and good life to bettering the world in which he lives. He merits all the honor your "monument" to him can bring—and more.

Sincerely,
ALLAN SHIVERS,
Governor, The State of Texas.



FRIEND OF THE VETERANS

"I deem it a great privilege and pleasure to contribute my expression of unbounded admiration for Austin's first citizens, Commodore Edgar H. Perry, whom I learned to know in 1945-46 when I commanded the 2nd Infantry Division at Camp Swift, Texas, and have learned to love and admire following that first acquaintanceship. Commodore Perry was always in the forefront of any civic activity that concerned my association between the military and the citizenship of the city of Austin, Texas. He caused me to feel, as a Division Commander of one of our great Divisions of World War Two, that not only the officers and men of the military service were part and parcel of the city of Austin as long as they were at Camp Swift, but that also, Austin and its people held the military forces in the highest esteem. This was in the days of 1945-1946, but later on when I returned to Austin momentarily, after my return from the Far East

and Korea, Commodore Perry was most gracious and friendly to me and showed that the attitude that he had pressed me with in former years was most enduring. This was in 1951 and I shall ever remember his graciousness, friendship and real interest in me as a military individual who had returned to Austin and was thus greeted as if a life-long friend. I am proud to have known this great citizen of your great state of Texas and Austin should be proud of the title that is has bestowed upon him, 'Our Mr. Austin'."

Signed,
s/EDWARD M. ALMOND,
Lieutenant General,
United States Army, Retired.



A SPORTS-LOVING PERSON

It is said that the highest distinction a man can gain is through service to others. Surely by that standard Commodore Perry rightfully deserves the title of "Mr. Austin."

Mr. Perry never has been one to permit personal consideration to stand in the way of performing a public duty for his beloved Austin. A sports-loving person, he always has been a warm and enthusiastic supporter of athletics and the city's prized recreation program.

The Commodore is blessed with many qualities that befriend him to us, and all of us know the road to his heart is to talk to him about Austin, one of the things he treasures most.

D. X. BIBLE,
Athletic Director,
University of Texas.



GREATEST ECONOMIC DEVELOPER

The concept of creating a group of great lakes in Central Texas appealed to the imagination and the practical vision of Commodore E. H. Perry.

He was one of earliest and staunchest, the most vigorous and effective proponents of the Lower Colorado River Authority project, the greatest single economic development in the history of his native Central Texas.

The support and encouragement he gave the undertaking, in the long fight for legislative authorization, the financing and building of the LCRA system was a vital factor in carrying it through difficult and uncertain years to its ultimate success.

RAYMOND BROOKS
Staff Correspondent
American-Statesman.

August 29, 1955.

A GREAT TEXAN

One of the great men in Texas is undoubtedly Commodore E. H. Perry. Recently he was awarded the title of outstanding citizen of Austin and this title was correctly placed because of his many contributions to this community, both from a civic and financial standpoint.

He is responsible for Highland Park West, one of the outstanding residential sections of Austin, the Perry Brooks Building and the Commodore Perry Hotel. In addition, no civic endeavor would be proper without the name of E. H. Perry on its roster. He is truly a wonderful and fine man and one that Austin, Texas and the nation can be proud of.

Sincerely yours,
s/HOWARD T. COX,
President,
Capital National Bank.



THE COMMODORE OF TEXAS

It has come to my attention that you are writing a book of Austin's history and Commodore Perry's part in its development and I am delighted.

Friends affectionately bestowed the title "Commodore" upon Edgar H. Perry. He is "the Commodore of Texas" by official commission of the Governor. The title is symbolic of the recognition of his fine character and his leadership in every phase of his useful life, accorded by his fellow-Texans and his native state.

Commodore Perry has been a dynamic force in the upbuilding of Austin. His active interest in the affairs of Texas has contributed distinctly to the state's welfare. And he embodies all the highest attributes of an American citizen.

Edgar Perry began his career in the cotton business. His vision, foresight and faith in Texas led him into construction and development fields and uncounted civic labors. Handsome buildings bearing his name stand as physical monuments to his success. But equally enduring monuments to this great Texan are the respect, the confidence, the appreciation and the affection he holds in the hearts of those whose privilege it is to call him their friend.

Sincerely,
s/ W. P. HOBBY,
Chairman of the Board,
The Houston Post,
Houston, Texas.

A HUMAN ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

One of our mutual friends tells me you are writing a book about Austin and about Commodore Perry, which is very interesting indeed. You have a wonderful subject.

I have often thought of Commodore Perry as the Barney Baruch of Austin. He is always in the forefront of every effort to foster the further cultural and civic development of that beautiful city. He is an outstanding leader in working for the welfare of all the people of Austin. He is, in short, that dependable Rock of Gibraltar type every city needs to insure its progress.

I wish you well in your creative efforts, Garland. I will be most interested in seeing the book.

Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate



WITTY, INTERESTING, AND LOVABLE

There are certain people whom one is always glad to see and enjoy being with, and Commodore E. H. Perry personifies this kind of person. He is an interesting and lovable character, and is never lacking for a good story; he is a prodigious storyteller in the Will Rogers manner.

His effervescent wit covers almost any occasion. This one particularly comes to mind: While hunting up in the Hill Country west of Kerrville, he was out with a companion and shot a deer. It was apparent that he had only wounded the deer, but he told his companion that he was sure the deer would be dead when they crossed the canyon because he had hit it in the neck. After trailing the wounded deer for some time it was finally located and killed, and it was discovered that Mr. Perry had wounded the deer in his hind foot. This brought up some very cryptic comments about his marksmanship. However, he assured everyone that he was absolutely right—he had shot the deer in the neck, but unfortunately at that moment the deer was scratching his ear with his hind foot!

Commodore Perry is a man of many talents, and one who takes a keen interest in all activities. He has a yen to build something. He cannot be in any organization very long before he is proposing a building campaign, and when he runs out of other places to build, he starts building something on his own, as his many monuments in Austin indicate. Another of his many talents is his ability at golf. Due to a broken arm in his youth, he has a very peculiar stance on the golf course. This makes him look like a good target to strangers as something easy. Their first mistake is in proposing a game, the second is suggesting they have a little bet on the outcome, and the third mistake is trying to get their money back in the clubhouse with a little "Pitch" . . . this last is the greatest mistake of all. While never a champion, Mr. Perry is a constant winner, and a delightful golf companion, but deadly at the 19th hole.

s/ JAS P. NASH
United Nations Alternate Delegate.

THE MAN I KNOW

Commodore Perry's warm heart — and his warm-hearted humor — are known far and wide. No one has been blessed with better ability to tell a joke or see the wit in a situation. But there was a dear lady who could, and did, match him in this talent, and I believe it is one of the reasons why he and Mrs. Perry were so happy together.

Once yielding to curiosity, I asked if a favorite story of his was true — the story that he was making \$700 a year when he courted Mrs. Perry and had to borrow the money to get married. Mrs. Perry turned to her husband and with the look of a young girl asked, "May I tell the rest of that?" He nodded. "It's true," she declared. "He borrowed the money from me!"

I have worked with the Commodore in many community fund drives. But he has a private fund flowing out of his pocket with a heart to countless "little people." I've known him to make possible the first shopping tour for a couple of under-privileged children whom he had slipped the money to buy presents for all the members of their families. I've known him to work days to help an old negro obtain his pension. He will be embarrassed to have these things mentioned. But this is the MAN I know, and I thank God for him.

Mrs. Homer R. Mayhall,
H. R. "Tex" Mayhall Co.,
Beltone Hearing Service.



A POTENT FORCE IN AUSTIN'S PROGRESS

I am writing these short comments about a most noteworthy citizen. I have known him for over forty years, and his advice and help have been of great benefit to me.

It has been said that a Gentleman is a man who is always considerate of the feelings of others. Since the turn of the century, my friend has lived in our beautiful city, and he has been one of the most potent forces in the success and growth of Austin. In every branch of good citizenship, this man has led the field. If a guarantee had to be written for a new hotel, or a guarantee to the State of Texas about buying University land, or if a worthy charity needed support, or if an individual had to be helped, this man was always on the job.

When he first came to Austin, he was in the cotton business and bought cotton from all over the state and exported it in the markets of the world. In the face of risks in shipping, sharp advances or declines in the market he was always imperturbable. He took things in their stride. He was not a speculator, but primarily a merchant trying to be of service to the farmer who produced the cotton, to the railroads who carried it to the boats, and to the mills both domestic and foreign who spun it into cloth. This was one epoch of his life.

He has later become one of our great builders. Highland Park and Highland Park West, places of beautiful homes, are a tribute to his forward look. The down-town hotel and office buildings were not raised by waving a magic wand. During this long period of busy years, he has always had time to hear any visitor who came to his office. The doors were never closed. He gave advice and financial assistance to many young men in our City who later became leaders in the community. He was Chairman of the first drive of Infantile Paralysis in Austin, Chairman of the Red Cross Drive, one of the great leaders in the Community Chest, and later one of the founders of the United Fund. He was the first Chairman of the Austin Housing Authority, and Austin constructed the first housing units built in the United States. Mr. Perry still remains on the Board. He was on the Board of Regents of the University of Texas.

His family life has been an example to all of us. He never forgot his kinfolks and their happiness. His large Christmas-Eve dinners were happy occasions in the minds of all of his family. His late beloved wife proclaimed the essence of the Christmas spirit 365 days in the year.

He has always preserved a rare sense of humor. No one appreciates a good joke more than he, and especially if he was the butt of the remarks.

Through a long periods of years he has been a lover of the outdoors and a most successful hunter.

To be a good citizen, a person must have the above characteristics. Such men are rare indeed, but my friend, Edgar Howard Perry, combines all of these wonderful attributes.

You would not believe, to look at him, hear and enjoy his brilliant conversation, and see the workings of his steady, practical, yet spiritual mind, that in the rolling stretch of time he has almost reached fourscore years. His firm vigor and driving impulses keep him on the job. I can speak of him only in admiration as he truly embodies the spirit of our pioneer forefathers and has helped to bring about their dreams of a great city reflecting culture, the shining light of education, and the multitude of refinements and essentials of living in the Capitol City of Texas.

Tom Miller,
Mayor of the City of Austin.



A DAY FORTUNATE FOR BOTH

August 1, 1904, was a fortunate day for the City of Austin and Edgar H. Perry. It brought together a future great city and a great citizen. Each has contributed greatly to the other. All that Mr. Perry has given of thought, time, labor and money to Austin has been freely and cheerfully given; and all that Austin has given to him has been fairly won and richly deserved.

When Mr. Perry first came to Austin, Congress Avenue had not been paved; streetcars with mules for motive power had lately given way to

streetcars propelled by electricity; the University of Texas shortly before had passed the one thousand mark in enrollees. Austin was in the beginning of a development which over the last half century has brought culture, character, beauty and spirit to a metropolitan city which is approaching, if it has not passed, a population of two hundred thousand citizens. One is not able to point to any citizen who has contributed more to Austin than Mr. Perry has over these years.

From the first as an employee of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro's. in the business of buying and selling cotton, Mr. Perry was a success. Soon he was in the business for himself and marketing cotton in his country and in lands beyond the seas. Clear thinking, honest dealings and hard labor accounted for his successes where others failed. His successes made possible his giving aid to his fellow-man, and he has cheerfully given measureless quantities of such aid.

At a time in the period between 1929 and 1935, Mr. Perry was inspired to lay aside the cotton business and to venture in the fields of public service, not as a public officer but as a private citizen to help where help might be needed. How much his kindness has meant to others was at a time a treasured knowledge only to intimate friends. But, good cannot be suppressed, and a kind heart and a charitable hand will not remain a secret. Mr. Perry's good deeds over the years have become known.

There is not a more respected and admired citizen of Austin than Edgar H. Perry and there is no meager soul to stand in the way of Austin's giving praise fairly won to its outstanding citizen.

This statement concerning the fine qualities of Edgar H. Perry would not be complete in any sense if there were omitted from it an acknowledgment — and he would not have it omitted — that down through the years, and until five years ago, Mr. Perry had the benign influence and wise counsel of a charming, talented Christian wife. Whatever credit may be given to him he would want to have shared with her.

Dan Moody.



A FRIEND OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Love for his home city, his state, his nation, and his fellowman has motivated the life and activities of Commodore E. H. Perry.

Having had the genuine pleasure of working with him in several community activities, more particularly in the Austin Chamber of Commerce and the Austin United Fund, I have been very conscious of his tremendous influence for all worthwhile interests.

His generous support of the Austin Public Schools and education generally bespeak his keen evaluation of institutions which are the backbone of democracy and the progressive American way of life.

His nation, state, city and fellowman are stronger for his having passed this way.

NOBLE W. PRENTICE,
President, Austin School Board.

FRIEND OF CHARACTER BUILDING

It is both a pleasure and a privilege to join others in expressing my appreciation of one person in the name of Commodore E. H. Perry, who, while he was a developer of the economics of this great part of the State of Texas, particularly the Capital City Austin, did not forget his interest in the public welfare and character-building necessity of the same area. In these developments he gave as sincere a part of his fine judgment and effort as he did in his business and economic development.

This volume is written as an inspiration to others and for the pleasure that he and his family may get by knowing in what esteem he is held by the people who know him and his works.

MAX STARCKE,
General Manager, L.C.R.A.



A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR

I have learned with a great deal of interest that you are writing a book which concerns the history of Austin and its First Citizen — Mr. Edgar H. Perry.

I congratulate you. While the book's title might suggest two stories in one, neither could be written, authentically, without the other.

When a man has given infinitely of himself to the civic, economic, religious and social life of his community as has Edgar Perry, it is little wonder that, far and wide, he is referred to with deep respect and admiration as "Mr. Austin."

There are too few men in this world with the stature of goodness and the warm, human understanding of the problems of others as is possessed by our mutual friend, "Commodore" Perry.

One of his life-long friends spoke recently of him, simply, as "a gentleman and a scholar." I can think of no finer compliment to any man.

Sincerely,
HOMER THORNBERRY
Representative
10th District of Texas.

FRIENDSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP

Friendship and Citizenship have made the life of Commodore Edgar H. Perry useful and rich in human qualities. These two words in their fullest meanings have been dominant factors in the life of a Texas country boy who came to town but never forgot the virtues and homey philosophy that a man acquires who succeeds the hard way. Edgar Perry has retained, to a fine degree, a zest and helpful interest in the lives of his friends and the city which calls him its first citizen.

He has sustained true faith in his fellowman and the historic city he loves. I have known few men with his deep understanding and helpful interest in the misfortunes of others. He has been a wise counsellor and true friend to many, including the writer. I salute my able and distinguished friend, Commodore E. H. Perry, whose useful life and good works are examples to emulate. — BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL L. WAKEFIELD, *President*, Texas Heritage Foundation, Inc.



MAN OF HIGH PRINCIPLE

"Mr. E. H. Perry is well established in the thinking of business and professional men as a man of high principle and excellent ethics. I happen to know that he has a warm heart for his fellowmen, particularly those that are in distress. He always manifested high esteem for his mother and his sisters in their diligent religious devotions. His love for his family was one of his cardinal virtues." — W. R. WHITE, *President*, Baylor University, Waco.



A BUSY, USEFUL, HAPPY LIFE

I find it impossible to put down in few words an adequate appreciation of Commodore Perry. For nearly half a century, he has been, and is now, the outstanding example of the generous citizen; lavish not only with his means but with his wise counsel and his leadership in all that is good for Austin; with the brains and the courage to undertake large enterprises and to carry them through. Mr. Perry is a talented speaker, a charming host, a loyal, beloved friend. His countless good deeds to those in need of his help are known only to them and him. Giving happiness to others he lives a busy, useful, happy life full of vast achievement. Finally, his influence as a man of high character and integrity is an untold blessing to Austin and its people. — IRELAND GRAVES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOUGHTFUL GENEROSITY

Commodore Perry is known to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances as a gentleman of unfailing wit, good humor, and thoughtful generosity. The people of Austin and Texas should know that he has not only pioneered but has also continued an active leadership in the economic and cultural development of the Capital City and of the state at large. He was among the first to advocate and encourage the development of water conservation and flood control through means of the Highland Lakes impoundments; similarly he has taken a major role in numerous other projects which have contributed greatly toward the forward march of his community and state.

Commodore Perry certainly deserves the highest commendation.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Logan Wilson

President

The University of Texas.



A BUILDER OF MEN

It has come to my notice that you are collaborating on a publication intended to tell the story of Austin and my beloved friend, Commodore Perry. The Commodore has certainly deserved well of the people of Austin and of all Texas.

As a builder of things material, his record is clear for all to see, but more important, and often with complete anonymity, is his record as a builder of men and women. Austin is a more beautiful and charming city because of his foresight and courage, and all over Texas and beyond its borders are men and women of ability and distinction who owe their success in large measure to his help and counsel. His name and that of his beloved city will be linked for all time.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Yours sincerely,

D. K. WOODWARD, JR.,
4315 Glenwood Avenue,
Dallas 5, Texas.

E. H. PERRY — "MR. AUSTIN"

I am indeed glad that you are writing a History of Austin — our beautiful and friendly "City on the Colorado."

No history of Austin would be complete unless it also were a biography of Commodore E. H. Perry, for he, more than anyone else, typifies the spirit of Austin and he, more than anyone else, has been largely instrumental in making Austin the pleasant, the beautiful and the thriving city which it is.

For the some fifty years that Commodore Perry has been so fortunate as to be a citizen of Austin, and for the some fifty years that Austin has been so fortunate as to have Commodore Perry as a citizen, both have grown in stature and in the hearts of all our citizens.

Austin today is a charming, delightful and prosperous city in which to live and a great part of the credit can be justly attributed to the love and pride this man has for his chosen home and his untiring efforts to make it a more worthwhile place in which to live.

Commodore Perry is in truth "Mr. Austin."

K. L. BERRY,
The Adjutant General.



A MOST OUTSTANDING MAN

I am looking forward with great interest to receipt of the book, "The Story of Austin and Commodore E. H. Perry." Commodore Perry has been so impressive to me in his continuing interest and activity for the development and expansion of Austin. Usually, men go through the acquisitive stage, then the distributive stage, and eventually the remnescent stage. He has excelled in the two prior areas of his life and activity but he has never allowed himself to become entirely remnescent.

For a man of his years to embark upon new ventures which have resulted in the establishment of the Commodore Perry Hotel and the Perry-Brooks Building and other outstanding structures is as unusual as it is remarkable.

You have maintained the high level of selflessness, of usefulness, and helpfulness to all mankind by recognizing him as a most outstanding man. For that reason I have always been happy to pay homage to him and certainly I shall look forward to reading the story of Austin with some of his operations and experiences with consummate interest.

IKE ASHBURN
Major General

LEADER IN EXPANSION PROGRAMS

It has always been a privilege to commend outstanding men in the Austin community, and in expressing my appreciation to Mr. Perry I do so with the full understanding of his interest in Austin.

I got acquainted with Mr. Perry early on my arrival in Austin in 1915 as Manager of the Chamber of Commerce. During the First World War he was active in the many movements involved in winning that war such as Liberty and Victory Bond sales, the War Chest Campaign, and others. He has also been noted for his interest in the Red Cross and YWCA work. I cannot forget his active part as a member of the Executive Committee which financed the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in 1922 and 1923 and also his leadership in the University land expansion in 1921 and 1923.

WALTER E. LONG.



SCATTER THE FLOWERS TODAY

Mr. E. H. Perry
Austin, Texas.

Dear Mr. Perry:

Last afternoon, Mrs. Conn and I drove out to the cemetery at old Prospect and viewed the fine piece of work that you have had done in having the shrubs, saplings, and brambles cut out — as we walked over the grounds, the paraphrase of a poem came to me and I want to pass it on.

“Scatter ye the rosebuds while you may
For old Time is still flying,
And the flowers that bloom today
Tomorrow may be dying.”

Yes, scatter the flowers today — and may I pass one on to you for having the happy thought and then putting it into action by having cleared up a much neglected — a very hallowed “City of the dead” — For years its condition has been quite painful to us — and now that such a fine start has been made toward clearing it up, a move is on foot — in fact announcement has been made already — for all who will to meet there on Armistice Day and do some more much needed cleaning. When it is all finished we hope that you will drive over some day and see what one big spark of interest has grown into.

Sincerely,

THE CONNS.

PAGE FROM A DIARY

At 9:30 this morning Mrs. Windy Winn and I had an appointment with Mr. E. H. Perry concerning an Austin Civic Theatre project; and the forty-five minutes spent with him were most delightful and refreshing — a rare treat.

He consented to donate to the Theatre a water fountain, a most needed item. He probably will never fully realize how much our theatre group appreciates his generosity but, somehow, I hope he knows how grateful I, personally, am to him — and what a pleasure it was to meet him.

He is genuinely charming and possesses an exhilarating wit. I left with the certain feeling that I had been privileged to meet a truly great person.

Mrs. Melvin E. Pape
5610 Bull Creek Rd.
Austin, Texas.

October 26, 1955.



GRADUATE CUM LAUDE, UNIVERSITY OF LIFE

I am informed that the Great Book, your own biography of Commodore Perry nears completion. What a challenging task has been yours! To record, in one brief work, the scope, accomplishments and personality of this most unusual and exemplary individual is, without a doubt, an assignment which entrusted in your most capable hands, has every element of success.

It occurs to me, Mr. Adair, that a biographical account is essentially an expression and reaction of many people. And because it is such, I should, without seeming presumptuous, like to make one suggestion for the ending of this book.

The Commodore states that he is not a graduate of any university. Admirable as this understatement is, it must be corrected! To the many, many people who know him and love him for his wisdom and benevolence, both spiritual as well as material, he is, in the very greatest sense, graduate, cum laude of the University of Life.

— AN ADMIRER.

This anonymous letter came just before going to press with an out-of-town postmark.

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Woodburners: Austin was the Western terminus of the Southern Pacific and on the route of the International and Great Northern Railroads.

This Is the End

